THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

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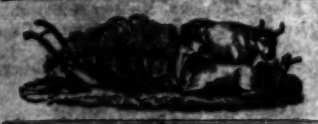
AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1840.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
16 Thursday,	5 30 6	30	
17 Friday,	5 29 6	31	*For April, 1840.*
18 Saturday,	5 28 6	32	d. h. m.
19 Sunday,	5 27 6	33	New 2 9 59 morn.
20 Monday,	5 26 6	34	First 9 1 1 morn.
21 Tuesday,	5 24 6	35	Full 16 2 24 even.
22 Wednesday	5 23 6	37	Last 24 6 26 even.

RURAL ECONOMY.



MANURES.

Almost every distinguished farmer has had some hobby, some favorite method of cultivation, some panacea for all the evils of poor soils and worse cultivation to the adoption of which all other things are made subservient. Thus, Tull thought of pulverization alone; Cooke's system is drilling and weeding; Lord Dundonald's is draining; Bakewell, in improving cattle and sheep had reference only to size and propensity to fatten; he used to say he did not care whether there was any wool on his sheep or not; Frederick Elector of Saxony, went for the wool alone, and the flocks he produced are without a rival. With us, the hobby of some lies in the rotation of crops; some have unlimited faith in renovating soils, by alternating wheat and clover; while others place their dependence on roots. But it may be remarked, that while all other hobbies may occasionally be ridden too hard, the man who directs a considerable part of his time, and his spare capital, to the preparation and use of manures, will have no occasion to regret the expenditure; for it may be put down as a truth in agriculture that the character of a farm, and the farmer, may be pretty accurately known, by the quantity of manure prepared and used upon the premises.

There are few things in which American agriculturists exhibit a greater want of forethought and good husbandry, than in the general neglect of the means they possess for retaining or increasing the fertility of their soils. Animal manure is, in all cultivated countries, the great agent for promoting fertility, and for replacing those ingredients in the soil essential to vegetation, but which are gradually exhausted by cropping. Whatever opinion we may form of the philosophical theories of the present day, on the subject of nutrition in plants, the fact that animal manure increases fertility is doubted by none, and it is the practice and not the theory with which the farmer should be most interested. Now, as ever, the stable and the barn yard are places to which the farmer looks for his supply of manure; and it is to these points that his attention should be directed, when wishing to increase the quantity and the value of this essential article.

One of the greatest losses the farmer sustains, is by allowing the urine of his stables, and the wash of yards to run to waste. Urine, as is now well known, is one of the most active fertilising agents, and the leachings of the yards contains a very large proportion of the salts that accumulate in such a depository. How often do we see the drainings of the yard and stables, black with decomposed matter, and rich with the most fertilizing of salts, pass off into the highway, or some stream, as though the owner considered them a nuisance of which he was glad to be rid in the best way he could. There are two ways in which this egregious waste may be prevented, and these most essential parts of animal manure saved for the use of the farm. The first and the best way, where the yard will admit of it, is to cover the yard with such a quantity of vegetable earth, loam, swamp muck, wash of the roads, or any light absorbent earth, as to retain the urine and moisture of the manure and prevent its escape. Where from the quantity of the manure, or other causes, this plan cannot in this way be prevented, a large vat or, what is still cheaper, a simple excavation may be made in the earth, and the drain conducted into that. If the earth of the pit is too absorbent, it may be clayed; but unless it is very porous, it will soon cease to absorb the fluid conducted into it. The reservoir should never be allowed to over flow, but when filled should be taken out and by means of a cheap apparatus drawn by oxen, distributed over the surface of grass lands, or those intended for crops.

But we hear some one objecting, that all this may be well enough, but it will cost a good deal, and take much hard work to cart this earth to the yards, or distribute the contents of the reservoir. So it will; and what permanent benefit is acquired that does not cost the farmer hard work. The only question is, whether the work is profitably expended; if so, the more work there is done on a farm the better. If a farmer by employing one man for six months of the year, in converting the manure of his yards into compost by placing in it a few hundred loads of earth, turf, muck, &c. to absorb the moisture of the yard, and be thoroughly mixed by the feet of cattle during the winter, or in distributing daily the proceeds of the reservoir, should only add enough to the proceeds of the farm to pay his man so employed, he might consider the work done as the most profitably expended of any on his farm, since the benefits are not confined to a single year, or crop, but to many successive ones. There is not capital enough in the shape of labor, usually employed on our farms; and we doubt not, there are many farmers who complain they are losing money by hiring one hand, would make money by hiring two. Not, indeed, unless the capital or labor was well directed, and the same may be said of capital employed in any other way.

Farmers, in general have little idea of the improvement that might be made in this respect, or the amount of their available means in the matter of manures. There are many farmers in the country who think they do wonders if they use one hundred and fifty or two hundred loads of manure annually, when they could, and should, if they would consult their own interests, use five hundred or one thousand in the same time. It does not require a large stock to give five hundred loads of compost or manure to the farm, if business is managed right. A single example in proof must suffice, though hundreds might be adduced.—Mr. Wm. Clark, Jr. of Northampton, Mass., keeps an average stock of eight swine, three horses, and eight oxen and cows, from this stock he made from June, 1837, to June, 1838, nine hundred and twenty loads of first rate manure, as his excellent crops most abundantly testified. Mr. Clark used for compost three hundred loads of sods, and two hundred and forty-seven loads of swamp muck. His yards were supplied with corn stalks and refuse hay during the winter, and brakes and weeds during the summer, and cleared out twice during the year.

It is an honor to a man to labor when his efforts are calculated to ensure success; but to labor hard when working tends to no profitable results, betrays a want of that forethought and intelligence which should characterize the American Farmer.—*Gen. Farmer.*

A Melancholy Accident and Culpable Folly.—On Saturday last, a Mrs. McGilvery, residing on Second street above Oak, took out a pistol belonging to her husband, who is absent, which had been laid by a long time, to clean it. Supposing it not loaded, she put a cap on and snapped in at a Mrs. Ennis, merely with a view of scaring her. It did not go off, and pursuing her amusement, she put on another cap, and went to the House of Mr. Richard Russel, a neighbor, who was standing in his door. After some frivolous remark, she snapped the pistol at his face when it went off, the contents, a leaden ball, entering the left eye, and passing quite through the head, came out at the back of the neck. Mr. Russel fell back into the house, and about four o'clock in the evening, expired.

From this unfortunate circumstance, Mrs. McGilvery became almost frantic. After the act, she was taken before a magistrate where all the facts were inquired into, when she was discharged, there being no evidence of malice; on the contrary, all the testimony tended to show, that it was the result of her ignorance of the pistol being loaded. Mr. Russell, we understand, was a sober, industrious man, the owner of the diving bell, and has for some time been engaged in raising goods from sunken vessels. He has left a wife and several children.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How much ill might be avoided if men [illegible] and speak that they had heard [illegible] 4th [illegible] 2d Lieut. [illegible] their immediate [illegible] Ensign [illegible] ultimate consequences which a moment's thought would produce!

A Disinterested Legislator.—At a recent Whig meeting at the Lafayette Ia. Court House, several fine speeches were made. Of one of them the Lafayette Free Press says:

Mr. John McCormick arose and stated in a few words, an incident in the life of W. H. Harrison while a Delegate from the north-western territory to Congress. He said the election of Harrison as a Delegate had been opposed by many persons who had settled upon the lands of his father-in-law, John C. Symmes, but were unable to pay for them, and wished the assistance of Congress, in which they were opposed by Symmes, who at that time owned a large tract of land extending from the Great to the Little Miami. Contrary to the expectations of those men, however, Harrison generously sacrificed his own interests, (connected as they were with his father-in-law's) and advocated and procured for these very men the indulgence they required; and he likewise, by indefatigable exertion, procured the passage of a law for selling the public lands in tracts of 160 acres, instead of 4,000 acres as it had been before, although in direct opposition to his own pecuniary interests; and thus he has acted in all the public trusts confided to him; always preferring the "greatest good of the greatest number," to his own aggrandizement.

"Who will get the Nation out of the Mud?"—It was related a few days since, by a gentleman from the western part of Illinois, that an old gentleman of that State, who had been a stanch supporter of General Jackson, and even of Martin Van Buren in 1836, called to see a friend of his in Springfield, a warm Harrison man.

"And you think that old Tipp. can bring the Government back to its former purity?" said the Harrison man.

"I do," said his friend. "For I remember, many years ago, when I was driving my team to Mad River Mills, that my wagon got into a mire hole, from which the horses could not draw it. While in this dilemma Gen. Harrison came riding by. Without delay the old General dismounted, pulled off his coat, and putting his shoulder to the wheel, helped me to get my wagon out of the rut. The People's wagon of the Government is in the mire-hole of corruption, and I firmly believe that General Harrison is the only man whose services the People will accept in helping them to get it out once more on hard ground."

Aristocracy.—We hear often, now-a-days, the terms *Aristocracy* and *Democracy*. They are, undoubtedly, used by many, without any definite knowledge of their meaning; and by others, are designedly misapplied. When General Foy, the celebrated French Orator, was asked in the Chamber of Deputies, what he meant, when he applied the term Aristocracy, he replied as follows:

"Aristocracy! I will tell you what I mean. Aristocracy is the league, the condition of those who wish to consume without producing, to live without working, to occupy all the offices without being qualified to fill them, to carry off all the honors without having deserved them—that is aristocracy!"

The portrait of the Administration party is so well drawn here, that there is no necessity of writing underneath the picture—"This is the man, and that the *horse*."

Legislative Anecdote.—The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Proffit of Indiana, a few days since:

"Mr. Speaker, this passage between my colleague and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, reminds me of a circumstance which occurred in the Indiana Legislature. I had made some remarks, sir, upon a subject of some importance. I was followed by a gentleman in opposition, who immediately commenced misrepresenting my language. I corrected him, sir. He received my explanation apparently in all sincerity, but continued to misrepresent me. I again, sir, with some little warmth, corrected him; and complained of the course he seemed determined to pursue. The gentleman, after a moment's hesitation, cast an imploring look upon me, and with much candor said: Well, Mr. Proffit, I know that you did not exactly use the language attributed to you; but sir, I have been for six weeks preparing a speech on this subject; and, in order to give it effect, it is necessary for some person to use the language attributed to you. I know of no person who can stand it better than yourself, and so you must excuse me." (Great laughter.)

The Tongueless Horse.—We purposely use *the* definite article in this case, for we verily believe that the quadruped, whose strange eventful history, we are about to narrate, is *the* only tongueless horse in the world. A highly respectable gentleman of this city, one of our personal friends, informs us that, about three weeks since, one of his servants got foolishly angry with his horse, *brutally* tore out the animal's tongue, by the roots, to the very bone—so as to remove every vestige, of that important appendage, to both man and beast. The poor creature languished for a while, but soon thoroughly recovered—and now eats and drinks freely, and is fat, hearty, and frisky; and may be seen by any one, who wishes to indulge his curiosity in that way, or whose scepticism demands *the ocular demonstrations*.—*Char. Cour.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

MARCH 25.

Yesterday, after the failure of a motion of Mr. Rariden to suspend the rule of the House, for the purpose of proceeding in the call of the States for Resolutions, which was suspended on Monday, at the State of Indiana, the Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Resolution for some time under consideration in relation to the printing of certain documents connected with the New Jersey election.

Mr. Botts accordingly resumed his Speech on the subject, and had not closed it when the hour expired.

Mr. B. expressed a wish that the House would permit him to close his remarks: but Mr. Jones insisted on the House again going into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury note bill, and it did so; when Mr. Trumbull being entitled to the floor spoke at length in opposition to the bill. After Mr. Trumbull had concluded his remarks, he was followed by Mr. Evans, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Nisbett. The latter gentleman offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the notes shall bear an interest of not less than two, nor more than six per cent.

Mr. Biddle obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Habersham, to offer an amendment to make the notes negotiable by endorsement only.

Mr. Biddle then addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Smith, of Maine, moved that the Committee rise; but the Chair decided the motion was not in order, as an amendment was pending.

Mr. Barnard sent several amendments, to the Clerk's table to be read. The question was then taken on Mr. Nisbet's amendment, which was negatived without a count.

Mr. Warren then obtained the floor.—Mr. Craig wished him to defer his speech, and let the Committee rise, and report the bill to the House. Mr. Warren refused, and proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Barnard next rose, and, after complaining of the precipitancy of its friends, of forcing so important a bill through the Committee, claimed his right to debate the bill; but that he was at present unable to do so from physical inability, having taken no food for fifteen hours. He thereupon moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The vote was taken and negatived—93 to 83.

Mr. Barnard attempted to proceed to address the Committee; when cries of "*Question*," "*Question*," drowned every other sound. The Chairman having, at length, restored order, Mr. B. again remonstrated against the oppression of insisting upon passing so important a measure without allowing it to be fully discussed, and again moved that the Committee rise and report progress. The question was put, when there appeared 10 yeas, and 85 nays, which was less than a quorum, and went for nothing.

Several members insisted that there was a quorum of members in the House, and enquired whether they could not be forced to vote.

The Chair stated, that in all cases of this kind, the proper course was for the Committee to rise, and report to the Speaker the matter of fact. The Committee accordingly rose, and reported, when a quorum of members appeared. This being the case, the Speaker again called the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to take the Chair. The Committee then proceeded with the business until another question was taken, when it again appeared there was no quorum, and in this manner, the House was kept in session, all night of Tuesday, until Wednesday evening at five o'clock, continuing taking questions, ordering calls of the House, taking yeas and nays, &c. when, some arrangement being entered into that the bill should be reported to the House on Thursday, the Committee rose and the House adjourned, after a sitting for 39 hours, probably the most extraordinary legislative session that ever occurred in this or any other country. It was evidently an obstinate struggle between the Whigs, who desired to debate the bill, and the friends of the Administration, who wished to force it out of the Committee of the whole, and bring it into the House, where the debate could at once be stopped by the "*Previous Question*," and the bill put on its passage. Both parties, it may be presumed, were sufficiently wearied with the contest. The Whigs succeeded in preventing the bill from going to the House during that sitting; but it is expected the question will be settled, and the bill passed on Thursday.

The Senate, after receiving a few petitions and reports, went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors the remainder of the day.

Among the Resolutions presented to the House on Monday, was one by Mr. Chittenden, in relation to the Franking privilege, which produced some excitement amongst the members. It appears that the Clerk of the House had made a communication to some members (a copy of which had been published in the Globe of the 21st inst.) charging them not only with gross violations of official duty, but with either forging his name, or obtaining it from him by means of misrepresentation, for the purpose of transmitting by mail packages, consisting of *blank franks*, under the frank of "Hugh Garland, Clerk," with the intention to cheat and defraud the revenue. Mr. Chittenden's resolution, preceded by a preamble stating the above facts, proposed the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges contained in said communication, and report to the House, giving to said committee power to send for persons and papers. After some debate, questions were taken separately, first on the Resolution and then on the Preamble; the former was passed unanimously, and the latter was rejected, 92 to 71.

It appears that the Act of 1825, conferred on the Clerk in common with Members of Congress, the privilege of franking letters and packets not exceeding two ounces, excepting only documents printed by order of either House; and the only change in the law made by the Act of 1827 was, to remove the limitation of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may now send and receive by mail packets not exceeding three pounds. And though the Clerk has no authority by this Act, to frank any packets for Members, it seems to have been a common practice of both the present Clerk and his predecessors, when asked to do so, and until now, no objections have been made to it, and members have, in this way, sent bundles of their Speeches, and other political papers, for distribution amongst their constituents.

On Wednesday, the Senate sat most of the day with closed doors on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and some Reports of Committees made. Mr. Norvell introduced a bill fixing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress on the second Tuesday in November next.

MARCH 26.

On Thursday, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing several documents from the Heads of Department, which were referred.

The Speaker also introduced certain packages of testimony in relation to the New Jersey election, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate providing for the collection, safe-keeping and transfer of the Public Revenue (the Sub-Treasury bill) which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Botts having the floor on the New Jersey question, resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, thought time enough had been consumed on this question of printing documents, and moved the Previous question. On the appeal of Messrs. Rives, Chapman, Medill and Campbell, Mr. A. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Medill proceeded to address the House on the subject, in reply to Mr. Botts, until the hour expired.

Mr. Black, from the select committee on the Public Printing, made a report, in part, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. R. Garland said he had prepared a Report of the minority, which he would present whenever the Report of the majority should be made.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill; when Mr. Montgomery sent to the Clerk's table an amendment which he proposed, when in order to offer, repealing the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars, instead of fifty, as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Duncan (who held the floor from yesterday) proceeded to address the Committee, and closed his remarks about half past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an amendment to the bill, which went to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits in any Banks of Treasury notes, allowing such Banks to draw the interest, to be checked against by him; or from using said notes in any other manner as a means of raising a loan thereon, or exposing them to sale, requiring him to "issue them to *bona fide* creditors of the Government only."

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, after a few remarks, offered an additional section to the bill, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania, held by the Government of the U. States for the best market price, and place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States—the issue of the Treasury notes under this bill to be lessened in a proportionate amount to that raised by such sale.

Mr. Montgomery then obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of the bill until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Tillinghast followed. After him Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pickens and R. Garland addressed the Committee. At the close of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Graves obtained the floor, but after making a few preliminary remarks on the lecture which Mr. Pickens had given the Committee, on violent political appeals, he gave way to Mr. Bell, who expressed a hope that both sides would consent that the Committee rise, and make the bill the special order for to-morrow. He thought the incidents of the debates of to-day required and would justify this course.

After a wrangling debate till midnight (Mr. Graves still having a right to the floor) the course proposed by Mr. Bell was adopted.

The Senate was again on Thursday, principally engaged on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and the Committee on Naval Affairs made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Administrator of John B. Fanning, late Purser in the Navy.

On Friday, the House at once resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill (Mr. Dawson in the Chair) when Mr. Graves resumed his Speech, and went at large into the various topics connected with the bill. In reference to what Mr. Pickens, had said of the present crisis, he replied, that then was always such a cry when money was wanted—that the present bill provided five millions and another call will be made for five millions more before the session rises. He did not close this address until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Pickens, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves which had borne severely on the political course of Mr. P. and his friends.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett said he had yielded the floor for explanation, but not for a long speech.

Mr. P. took his seat, and Mr. Graves asked and obtained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which, Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks of Mr. Pickens of last evening, as to the critical condition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. (who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed his decided conviction that there is no immediate danger of hostilities between this Country and Great Britain.

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condition of our Western frontier. The debate was continued by Messrs. Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky, Morgan, Ramsey, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Correspondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into the expediency of making suitable provisions for all widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial connexion.

The bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of Officers and Agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, was read the third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had upon it. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MARCH 31.

I found after making my last communication, that the motion made for an adjournment of the House of Representatives till Monday, was not carried. It, of course, met on Saturday. [Mr. W. Thompson first rose, and gave notice, that when Mr. Duncan appeared in the Hall, he should ask leave of the House for five minutes for a personal explanation.]

The Speaker laid before the House, communications from the Secretry of War, Postmaster-General and a Packet in relation to the New Jersey election.

Mr. Medill (who was entitled to the floor) then addressed the House to the close of the morning hour on the printing question connected with the New Jersey election, without finishing his speech.

On motion, the House spent the remainder of the day on a number of bills for the relief of private claimants. The bill to amend an act to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York in December, 1835, was postponed till the 4th of April.

The Senate did not meet on Saturday.

APRIL 1.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged on Monday in receiving and disposing of petitions, and in attending to business of minor importance. The Senate discussed the bill just received from the House authorizing the issue of Five Millions in Treasury Notes. Messrs. Hubbard, Buchanan, Benton, Webster, Preston and Smith of Indiana, took part in the debate.—The bill finally passed, 25 votes to 8. The negative votes were Messrs. Benton, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Davis, Merrick, Preston, Ruggles and White.

To day, Mr. Medill occupied the morning hour in defence of the majority of the Committee of Elections against charges made against them by the minority.

The bill from the Senate for securing the public money in the hands of the Government Officers was taken up. Mr. Wise thought it ought to be referred to a Committee composed of Swartwout and Price. It was subsequently referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill for securing the freedom of Elections, was next taken up, on which Mr. Bell spoke at considerable length.

The Senate again took up Mr. Lumpkin's Resolution for adjourning in May, but after some debate, the subject was laid on the table, 23 votes to 17.

The Cumberland Road bill next came up, when Mr. Wright took the floor in reply to Mr. Clay, of Ala.

Wood Acquitted.—James Wood, of Philadelphia, Confectioner, who murdered his daughter last Summer under circumstances of great brutality, has been acquitted on the plea of *insanity*. No wonder that the brutal passions of men are kept under so little restraint, when chances of conviction are next to impossibility. The *certainty* of ten years' confinement in a Penitentiary, would go farther in restraining the murderer's arm, than the *uncertainty* of a Capital execution.

Sad Casuality—Female Heroism.—We learn that while two small children—a son and daughter of Paul Ellis Jr. of South Dedham—were picking cranberries together on Tuesday last, both fell into the water. A lady in the neighborhood seeing or hearing them, hastened to the spot by wading in the water up to her neck, succeeded in rescuing the boy, but the girl was drowned before she could be succoured.—*Boston Mer. Adv.*

POETRY.

TRUST NOT THE TONGUE.

BY THOMAS C. SHARP.

Trust not the tongue, words are but air
That melt the moment they are spoken;
Of lover's vows beware, beware!
Too freely woven—too lightly broken.

Trust not the lip—the burning lip;
The tongue is not more frail than this is;
And let not love bewitched slip
Its fruitful joys from alluring kisses.

Trust not the sigh—Love never betray'd
His empire in the heart by sighing;
The passion only pines the deaf
Of this, the greatest form of lying.

Trust not the smile—the artful smile,
So easy worn, an aunt of winning;
For while it seems as free from guile,
It lights the way path to sinning.

Trust, trust the eye—the longing eye,
Whose timid glance true love discloses;
Then trembling droops, yet knows not why,
And on the glowing cheek reposes.

THE GIRL AND THE DANDY.

A country girl, one morning went
To market with a pig;
The little animal, not content,
Squealed out a merry jig.

A Dandy who was riding by,
Who wished to pass a joke,
My dear, how comes your child to cry,
When wrapped up in your cloak?

The country girl, quite quick replies,
So hid a hearing had he,
That, ever and anon, he cries
Whenever he sees his daddy.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

Here lies enkombrd old Roger Norton,
Whom sudden death was oddly brought on;
Trying out dry his coins to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off.
The toe, or what it rather grew to,
An inflammation quickly flew to;
The parts then took to mortifying,
And poor poor old Roger took to dying.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Curious History of an Old Trunk.—Some years ago an old woman became an inmate of Moulton work house, near this town, bringing with her the whole of her worldly goods, consisting of an old bedstead and a trunk. She died at the work house, and the parish officers applied to her nearest of kin to ascertain whether they would undertake the expenses incident to her interment, and inherit the old bedstead and trunk, or leave the last offices to the parish, who would then claim the property, such as it was, to meet the expenses. The relatives declined all interference, and the old lady was buried at the cost of the parish.—When the Brixworth union was formed, the guardians *rested, pro tempore*, the Moulton work house, taking the property at a valuation. Among that property was the old bedstead and the trunk. The Brixworth union now having a building of their own, have abandoned the work house at Moulton, and a sale by public auction took place of the old furniture, including the bedstead and trunk. Here these two venerable articles parted company. Of the purchaser of the bedstead we have no record, but the trunk was knocked down for 5s. Two persons claiming the purchase, it was again put up, and was then knocked down at 2s. 9d. to the wife of a laborer of the parish. The husband it seems had heard strange stories of antique trunks, with secret drawers and hidden treasure; and no sooner did he see his wife's purchase than he set about minutely exploring all its peculiarities. The wife, who was not haunted by the same golden dreams, saw him strip off the old paper with which it was covered, with despair, he was evidently opening her trunk for all such purposes as a respectable trunk is usually devoted to. But the treasure seeker persisted in his search, and presently discovered, to his own as well as his wife's astonishment, a sunken drawer at the side of the trunk, closely packed with upwards of 100 pieces of gold coin, of the reigns of James I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and William III. The parties into whose hands this long hidden treasure has so unexpectedly fallen, are an industrious and very respectable, although a very poor couple, who will not misuse their good fortune.—*Northampton Mercury.*

A SINGULAR ROBBERY.

A Paris paper details the following queer theft. A young gentleman of fortune paid his addresses most devotedly to Mademoiselle Pamyre Es——e, of the Rue Riv——i, and from whom he had received many letters on the subject of their attachment.—The match being broken off by the gentleman's relatives the young lady married another, and was then specially desirous of getting back her letters. But all her urgency on this score was unavailing; her former lover declaring that he kept them in a *portefeuille* contiguous to his heart, and *there* they should remain. On going to the opera a few evenings ago, the gentleman in question placed bank notes to the amount of 5000 francs in the same *portefeuille*, and on leaving, discovered that his pocket had been picked by means of a transverse cut with a sharp instrument, in the easiest way imaginable. He supped with some friends before returning home; all admired the *Martinonian* dexterity of the thief, and consoled M. de G—— by suggesting that, at all events, the *letters* would be returned. On arriving at his home, M. de G——'s servant placed in his hands a parcel, which, on opening, was found to contain not the *letters*, but the *cash notes*. He saw at once how the matter stood; *the lady had the best of it*, and while some wry faces he pocketed the money.—*Evening Post.*

——

Interesting.—One hundred and sixty thousand dead have been buried in the circumscribed space of Trinity Church Yard, New York, since 1702.—*North.*

PYRAMID OF DRINK.

The operation of drink, in its various degrees, may be represented by a pyramid, thus:

Tipsy
0
Very fresh, 00 Very tipsy,
Fresh, 000 Drunk,
Lively, 0000 Very Drunk,
Comfortable, 00000 Stupidly drunk,
Sober, 000000 Dead drunk.

Sobriety.—The sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner, are the most miserable in existence. The langor, the sense of utter inefficiency, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses you ascend the first step of the pyramid, and become *comfortable*. In this state you are not much disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep. A philosopher seldom passes this point except in company.

Drink on and you step up to lively.—Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection, but aided withal by a happy fertility of illustration. This may be considered as a mental aurora, announcing that the sun of fancy is about to rise from the "purple wave."

Fresh.—There is more fire and color in your ideas now, for the sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical.—Your jokes are capital, in your own estimation. Your perceptions are still tolerably clear, beyond yourself.

Very fresh.—Your conversation is more and more highly colored. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas not quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsy.—Now on the top of the pyramid you begin to *grow* giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithets much exaggerated. Argumentative, but not rational. Words considerably abridged, and ideas lamentably obscured.

Very tipsy.—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a song. Speechify in incoherent language, and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion.—Proud as a peacock, stout as a lion, amorous as a dove.

Drunk.—Perversely quarrelsome, and stupidly good-natured. Dealing much in shake hands, and knock downs. Tongue stammering and feet unsteady.

Very drunk.—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See every thing double. Balance totally lost, and drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Vocabulary reduced to a few interjections.

Stupidly drunk.—Head and stomach topsy-turvy. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct yet horrid consciousness of your situation.

Dead drunk.—An apoplectic sleep, and confused dreams of the devil or your creditors.

PHYSICAL PHENOMENON.

The Charleston (S. C.) Papers give an account of the most extraordinary physical phenomenon, almost ever heard of, which, as is not to be wondered at, causes great excitement and curiosity there. It has puzzled the learned and the unlearned—the medical and the non-medical—the sceptical and the credulous. The following are the prominent points of the case: The patient, while on a visit to a friend in the country, felt, while in bed, an object of some kind fall upon the upper part of the cheek bone, just below the left eye. She brushed it away, and, after a restless night, awoke in the morning suffering its consequences in the form of acute pain, during which time she removed from the eye several fragments of the legs of a spider. Returning to the City a few days afterwards, upon complaining to her mother of a similar sensation, an examination was made, when a perfectly dead spider, of small size, was removed. A physician being called, all proper investigation was made, in order, if possible, to discover the seat or *nidus* of the animals, but this proved fruitless. No inquiry has yet been able to detect their seat of empire, and yet they have continued to be removed from each eye alternately, sometimes from both, for a space of six weeks, to an amount on an average of from two to three every other day. Portions of what is supposed to be the ovum have been also discharged.—Each exit, of either animal or web, is preceded by acute pain in some portion of the organ, and affection being thus called, the object is easily removed by the attendant. The eyes assume at times much inflammatory irritation and swelling of the lids, with an injected condition of the ball, and copious suffusion of tears.—*Rat. Reg.*

POISONING WITH COMMON SALT.

In the Durham Advertiser a letter appears from Mr. W. Dodd, surgeon, relative to a case of considerable interest to the medical profession, in which a daughter of the Rev. R. Johnstone, formerly connected with the Berwick newspaper press, was accidentally poisoned by having had a large quantity of common salt administered to her. The nature of the case will be best explained by the following extract from Mr. Dodd's letter:—"To be poisoned with common salt sounds oddly enough in the ears of your readers, and they would little dream that a substance which is so bountifully spread throughout nature, and which, by its antiseptic powers is the familiar and necessary ingredient in our food, and throughout most part of the animal world, should, when taken in excess, act as a rapid destroyer of human life. In this case a large quantity (above a pound) had been mixed to be taken for the purpose of destroying worms, and I have little doubt that she had succeeded in swallowing nearly one half of it; and so little did those around her dream of danger, or of death, that it was not till two hours after the apprehension of the salt (2 o'clock, A. M.) that I was called to visit her. She was then in an almost total paralysis of the nervous system, and although the stomach pump and every other antidotal means that my professional knowledge could suggest was employed, she sank and died in a few hours." The writer also states, that he believes the salt proved fatal by acting as an acrid poison on the mucous membrane lining the passages of the stomach.—*Sat. Evening Post.*

——

A Fare Fallow.—A person call went advertises everything for sale, and adds,

All cases in law matters attended to, before the high Justice's Court.

Auctioneering of the loudest kind, interwoven with *Ventriloquism*.

In contemplation an 8 day's Clock to run 10 days, every 24 hours to lay 16 eggs, and give two gallons of milk daily!!—*Saturday Evening Post.*

——

A Practical Illustration.—A beggar went into a store in this city, a few days since, and asked for money. The merchant, by way of experiment, offered the beggar his choice between a good salted codfish and two cents in money down. The beggar at once chose the currency. Two cents would pass readily at the next grog shop; the fish was only *food*!—*Ib.*

THE DEATH BED.

"The inorgans of dying man
Enforces attention like deep harmony."

It is a sad but instructive duty to linger around the couches of the dying and the dead. There we catch a pang of that sorrow which all are doomed to feel; and there remember all the hopes and fears of life, must at last be crowded into one short hour! Appalling reflection, and must I die! Must this eye glance feebly and be veiled in death's noiseless slumber! Must this warm blood seek the heart for the last time, and must this elegant glow on my cheek fade away in the dimness of the tomb! And what shall I receive as a recompense for the pangs of death! Are there no pleasant landscapes nor green islands upon which to recline the fainting spirit on Jordan's dark billows! Oh! shall the worm, the death-sheet and the senseless clay alone meet me in the life to come! The tomb may not. Six thousand years have borne witness to its silence. But list, oh! man, 'to that divinity which stirs within thee!' Does it tell thee nothing of the joy to come! Does it reveal no gleamings of a river of life—no echo of angelic song—no harping of redeemed spirits in untroubled realms! Or, rather, does it not tell thee of golden landscapes, elevated and expansive, of lovely temples and burning spirits—of unfading diamonds, ancient as eternity—and of a pleasant realm, where no sorrow may come over us like the coldness of Alpine streams. If it does not, trouble when the cold pulseless vapors of the tomb will be thy destiny.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th of April, (Tuesday of April Court,)

Three Negroes,

a Woman and two Children, one 2 and the other 5 years old. Terms—$150 in Cash—for the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and two good securities.

SAML. REED.

March 23, 1840. 430

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enabling them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES commend themselves to diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse them and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcerous Excoriate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by
T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING recommenced, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the store heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 24, 1840. 97tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

——

It will be seen by the above arrangement, that it will be necessary that all accounts due the subscriber should be closed by Cash or Note. I hope the above notice will be attended to between this and the April Court. THO. HARRIS.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING,
Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander, or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 2, 1840. 97tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1840.

A—A. Alexander, A. Austin, E. Alexander, E. L. Alexander 2, B. Austin, Mrs. L. Alexander, J. T. Asbury, I. Atchison.

B—J. M. Black, W. Bartlett, W. Bain, E. N. Bigham, M. Bigham, L. H. Bonny, Wm. Barnes, S. H. Black, W. Barnes, R. Bradley, J. G. Bowen.

C—Daniel Cannon, J. Campbell, D. C. Campbell, Esq. Caldwell, Mrs. M. Caldwell, D. Coy, S. Conner, Rev. J. J. Crocker, Miss Jane T. Chambers, W. Cooper, Mrs. R. Cindy, Thos. Cain.

D—E. C. Dobson, C. W. Davis, J. H. Dickinson, Mrs. D. Daugherty.

F—D. Fennemore, J. Foster, Miss S. Frew, Wm. Finn, E. Freeman, J. O. Flanagan.

G—E. Griffith 2, Rev. L. Grier, Miss J. E. Grier, Miss E. W. Galloway, Mr. Gambrell.

H—Mrs. J. Houston, L. Hunter, D. Harry, J. Hipp, S. Howie, M. E. Hutchison, H. H. Harris, J. H. Hair, R. Houston, Dr. J. O. Hoke, D. R. Henderson, J. A. Hunter, B. M. Henderson, D. C. Hayes, S. Harris.

I & J—C. Irwin, A. Isaac, M. Johnston, Aaron Johnston.

K—S. Kerr.

L—C. W. Learin, J. Long, Wm. Lusky.

M—W. M. Maxwell, J. Matthews, Mr. Markman, P. Morris, G. C. Morrow, W. Monkhal, M. McKelvey.

N—G. Nash, A. Noles, W. W. Noland.

P—W. M. Potts, W. C. Peoples, E. Pitman & Co. 2, W. S. Pharr, J. C. Pharr, R. Paul, J. H. Patterson, W. H. Patterson, Capt. J. W. Phillips, Col. W. J. Phillips, W. Pharr, J. Pool.

Q—R. Query.

R—Dr. H. T. Royster, W. Roper, Jos. Reed 2, J. Rodgers, W. Roberts, S. Reed, S. H. Rodgers 2, W. K. Reed.

S—J. H. Sewell, A. Skipper, Isaac Spencer, E. Scott, J. M. Snider, J. Stevenson, F. Stafford, W. Shaffer, R. R. Smith, Sulvey & Sanitaire.

T—J. & C. Thompson, J. Thompson, (Miner,) S. Todd 3, M. Tadleton, Mrs. M. Taylor, D. P. Thompson, Jr. Thompson, W. L. Todd, D. Twitty.

W—J. Walker, S. Walker, D. Widners, D. Wear, J. Witherspoon, J. Walker, R. H. Walker, Rosannah Walker.

(139) H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

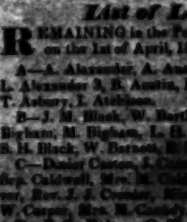
Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 300 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 9 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 18, 1840. 91tf

To the Fashionable Community!



J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having also connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

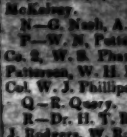
Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as suiting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamisons & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1840. 37tf

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, at Chesterville, S. C., a negro man named ERIUS, aged about 25 or 26 years of age, of ordinary height, very black complexion, about built, had on when he left, a blue frock shirt coat and a black fur hat, narrow brim and gray colored pants, also he had a fur cap with him. He has a small scar on his right cheek which came from a burn—he has a small piece bit out of the upper part of his left ear. It is very probable he may change his name. The said boy was purchased at Franklin C. H., Va.—he will probably make all efforts to get back. He was apprehended in York District, and on his way to Salt broke away—he stated his name to be Jim, the other part not recollected—he stated he was a blacksmith and served his time in Raleigh, N. C. that he is a freeman and that he was taken up in Franklin co., Va. and his free papers taken from him—he is no doubt aiming for Raleigh or Fayetteville. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and safely lodge him in any Jail so I can get him. Information forwarded to the subscriber at Dickerson's Store, Franklin co., Virginia.

HOPKINS NOWLIN.

March 14, 1840. 92tr

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Democratic Republican Meeting.

THE Democratic Republicans of Mecklenburg County are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday the 11th of April next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be run on the Democratic Ticket at the ensuing election for the Legislature; also, to appoint Delegates to meet other Delegates from Lincoln and Cabarrus, to nominate a fit person to be joined on the Democratic Ticket as Elector for this District and to appoint a Delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention which is to be held in May next.

March 24, 1840. 2t

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now in the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the most highly recommended by that well known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. C. B. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 18, 1840. 95tf

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's Shop, on Saturday night the 7th instant, a large Nova Scotia GRINDSTONE, measuring about 2 feet 2 or 3 inches in diameter and 4½ inches on the face, hung on an iron axle neatly turned, with a crank and screw to the same. The stone had a ridge in the middle making two faces. The subscriber would be thankful for any intelligence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 18, 1840. 95tf

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of *Medicine & Surgery* to all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Upon receiving communication shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his *Carriage Making Establishment* upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work to his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice. All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 90tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulky on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 89tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of IRON, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for *Carriage, Wagon Work, &c.*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

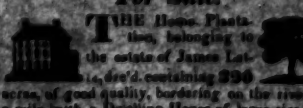
Dec. 10, 1839. 80tf

Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber still receive orders for *Castings* suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS
For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. contains 230 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of 100 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

330 acres, known as the Dean and Price places well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

Nov. 20, 1839. 115tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 135tf

Refer to
A. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Furnace is in blast, Forge and Nail Machines in full operation and can in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at their former prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincoln co., Jan. 28, 1840.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

We are now receiving late spring supplies of

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Groceries, &c. &c.

recently purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, all of which will inspect for CASH or barter which will compare with the present times. He solicits a call from those in want of Goods on pay Cash, as he does not intend selling on credit.

Charlotte, March 11, 1840. 98tf

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now receiving a complete assortment of fresh China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and printed and common Queensware, which is offered on terms to suit the times of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will reserve the success of continuing his business, in which he now so successfully, going great in the old terms of "Live and let live," and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to employ Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 9, 1840. 98tf

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Crittenden & Trotter, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Carter Crittenden, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, March 2, 1840. 96tf

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at the residence of Mr. Miller, near the Mint, on the Mint Town Road, and will be grateful for a share of patronage at reduced prices, (to the times on hand.)

A. GRAHAM.

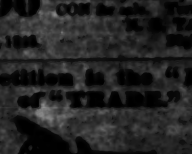
Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 98tf

3000 Lbs. heavy country made Bacon for sale.

Apply to
R. H. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 89tf

Competition to the "LIFE of "TRADE."?



THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Coach Making Business

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS in his line, from the most common to the finest. Having had many years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and character will REASONABLE he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, that his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

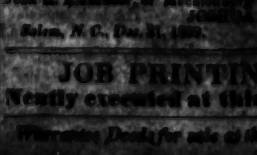
All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Summer's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 85tf

Book Bindery.



WM. HUNTER, BOOK-BINDER,

INFORMS the public that he will open an establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of April next. He has a thorough knowledge of the business, (having been in business for both) and by strict attention to executing those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Feb. 24, 1840. 94tf

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and cornered good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds taken in payment.

Valuable GOLD MINE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a GOLD MINE, situated about five miles South of Charlotte, on the road formerly owned by Thomas Medlock, adjoining and on the same place with the Conner Mine. The Conner Mine has been fully tested by experienced Miners, and has proved to be very rich. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beaty ford road, two miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 87tf

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an additional supply of PIANOS, of every superior quality, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and for beauty and tone of ear, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Among the collection are

1 Splendid Rosewood Piano,
1 Rosewood, carved case,
1 Mahogany,

These instruments are of high toned pianos, a beautiful article for fancy purchasers.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jackson, Principal of the Select Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSEPH S. BRADLEY.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

[VOLUME X.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 16, 1840. [NUMBER 29.

... Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

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☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

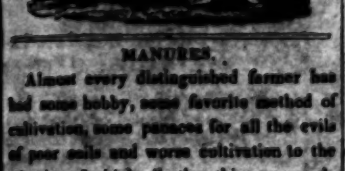
AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Hill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1840.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
16 Thursday,	5 30	6 30		
17 Friday,	5 29	6 31	*For April, 1840.*	
18 Saturday,	5 28	6 32		h. m.
19 Sunday,	5 27	6 33	New	2 2 50 morn.
20 Monday,	5 26	6 34	First	9 1 1 morn.
21 Tuesday,	5 24	6 35	Full	16 2 34 even.
22 Wednesday	5 23	6 37	Last	24 6 26 even.

RURAL ECONOMY.



MANURES.

Almost every distinguished farmer has had some hobby, some favorite method of cultivation, some panacea for all the evils of poor soils and worse cultivation to the adoption of which all other things are made subservient. Thus, Tull thought of pulverization alone; Cooke's system is drilling and weeding; Lord Dundonald's is draining; Bakewell, in improving cattle and sheep had reference only to size and propensity to fatten; he used to say he did not care whether there was any wool on his sheep or not; Frederick Elector of Saxony, went for the wool alone, and the flocks he produced are without a rival. With us, the hobby of some lies in the rotation of crops; some have unlimited faith in renovating soils, by alternating wheat and clover; while others place their dependence on roots. But it may be remarked, that while all other hobbies may occasionally be ridden too hard, the man who directs a considerable part of his time, and his spare capital, to the preparation and use of manures, will have no occasion to regret the expenditure; for it may be put down as a truth in agriculture that the character of a farm, and the farmer, may be pretty accurately known, by the quantity of manure prepared and used upon the premises.

There are few things in which American agriculturists exhibit a greater want of forethought and good husbandry, than in the general neglect of the means they possess for retaining or increasing the fertility of their soils. Animal manure is, in all cultivated countries, the great agent for promoting fertility, and for replacing those ingredients in the soil essential to vegetation, but which are gradually exhausted by cropping. Whatever opinion we may form of the philosophical theories of the present day, on the subject of nutrition in plants, the fact that animal manure increases fertility is doubted by none, and it is the practice and not the theory with which the farmer should be most interested. Now, as ever, the stable and the barn yard are places to which the farmer looks for his supply of manure; and it is to these points that his attention should be directed, when wishing to increase the quantity and the value of this essential article.

One of the greatest losses the farmer sustains, is by allowing the urine of his stables, and the wash of yards to run to waste. Urine, as is now well known, is one of the most active fertilising agents, and the leachings of the yards contains a very large proportion of the salts that accumulate in such a depository. How often do we see the drainings of the yard and stables, black with decomposed matter, and rich with the most fertilizing of salts, pass off into the highway, or some stream, as though the owner considered them a nuisance of which he was glad to be rid in the best way he could. There are two ways in which this egregious waste may be prevented, and those most essential parts of animal manure saved for the use of the farm. The first and the best way, where the yard will admit of it, is to cover the yard with such a quantity of vegetable earth, turfs, swamp muck, wash of the roads, or any light absorbent earth, as to retain the urine and moisture of the manure and prevent its escape. Where, from the quantity of the manure, or other causes, this plan cannot in this way be prevented, a large vat, or what is still cheaper, a simple channel

may be made in the earth, and the drain conducted into that. If the earth of the pit is too absorbent, it may be clayed; but unless it is very porous, it will soon cease to absorb the fluid conducted into it. The reservoir should never be allowed to over flow, but when filled should be taken out and by means of a cheap apparatus drawn by oxen, distributed over the surface of grass lands, or those intended for crops.

But we hear some one objecting, that all this may be well enough, but it will cost a good deal, and take much hard work to cart this earth to the yards, or distribute the contents of the reservoir. So it will; and what permanent benefit is acquired that does not cost the farmer hard work. The only question is, whether the work is profitably expended; if so, the more work there is done on a farm the better. If a farmer by employing one man for six months of the year, in converting the manure of his yards into compost by placing in it a few hundred loads of earth, turf, muck, &c. to absorb the moisture of the yard, and he thoroughly mixed by the feet of cattle during the winter, or in distributing daily the proceeds of the reservoir, should only add enough to the proceeds of the farm to pay his men so employed, he might consider the work done as the most profitably expended of any on his farm, since the benefits are not confined to a single year, or crop, but to many successive ones. There is not capital enough in the shape of labor, usually employed on our farms; and we doubt not, there are many farmers who complain they are losing money by hiring one *hand*, would make money by hiring two. Not, indeed, unless the capital or labor was well directed, and the same may be said of capital employed in any other way.

Farmers, in general have little idea of the improvement that might be made in this respect, or the amount of their available means in the matter of manures. There are many farmers in the country who think they do wonders if they use one hundred and fifty or two hundred loads of manure annually, when they could, and should, if they would consult their own interests, use five hundred or one thousand in the same time. It does not require a large stock to give five hundred loads of compost or manure to the farm, if business is managed right. A single example in proof must suffice, though hundreds might be adduced.—Mr. Wm. Clark, *Jr.* of Northampton, Mass., keeps an average stock of eight swine, three horses, and eight oxen and cows, from this stock he made from June, 1837, to June, 1839, nine hundred and twenty loads of first rate manure, as his excellent crops most abundantly testified. Mr. Clark used for compost three hundred loads of sods, and two hundred and forty-seven loads of swamp muck. His yards were supplied with corn stalks and refuse hay during the winter, and brakes and weeds during the summer, and cleared out twice during the year.

It is an honor to a man to labor when his efforts are calculated to ensure success; but to labor hard when working tends to no profitable results, betrays a want of that forethought and intelligence which should characterize the American Farmer.—*Gen. Farmer.*

A Melancholy Accident and Culpable Folly.—On Saturday last, a Mrs. McGilvery, residing on Second street above Oak, took out a pistol belonging to her husband, who is absent, which had been laid by a long time, to clean it. Supposing it not loaded, she put a cap on and snapped in at a Mrs. Ennis, merely with a view of scaring her. It did not go off, and pursuing her amusement, she put on another cap, and went to the House of Mr. Richard Russel, a neighbor, who was standing in his door. After some frivolous remark, she snapped the pistol at his face when it went off, the contents, a leaden ball, entering the left eye, and passing quite through the head, came out at the back of the neck. Mr. Russel fell back into the house, and about four o'clock in the evening, expired.

From this unfortunate circumstance, Mrs. McGilvery became almost frantic. After the act, she was taken before a magistrate where all the facts were inquired into, when she was discharged, there being no evidence of malice; on the contrary, all the testimony tended to show, that it was the result of her ignorance of the pistol being loaded. Mr. Russell, we understand, was a sober, industrious man, the owner of the diving bell, and has for some time been engaged in raising goods from sunken vessels. He has left a wife and several children.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How [illegible] ill might be avoided if men [illegible] sights that they had heard never [illegible] considering their immediate [illegible] and the ultimate consequences which [illegible] doing might produce!

A Disinterested Legislator.—At a recent Whig meeting at the Lafayette In. Court House, several fine speeches were made. Of one of them the Lafayette Free Press says:

Mr. John McCormick arose and stated in a few words, an incident in the life of W. H. Harrison while a Delegate from the north-western territory to Congress. He said the election of Harrison as a Delegate had been opposed by many persons who had settled upon the lands of his father-in-law, John C. Symmes, but were unable to pay for them, and wished the assistance of Congress, in which they were opposed by Symmes, who at that time owned a large tract of land extending from the Great to the Little Miami. Contrary to the expectations of those men, however, Harrison generously sacrificed his own interests, (connected as they were with his father-in-law's) and advocated and procured for these very men the indulgence they required; and he likewise, by indefatigable exertion, procured the passage of a law for selling the public lands in tracts of 160 acres, instead of 4,000 acres as it had been before, although in direct opposition to his own pecuniary interests; and thus he has acted in all the public trusts confided to him; always preferring the "greatest good of the greatest number," to his own aggrandizement.

"Who will get the Nation out of the Mud?"—It was related a few days since, by a gentleman from the western part of Illinois, that an old gentleman of that State, who had been a stanch supporter of General Jackson, and even of Martin Van Buren in 1836, called to see a friend of his in Springfield, a warm Harrison man.

"And you think that old Tipp. can bring the Government back to its former purity?" said the Harrison man.

"I do," said his friend. "For I remember, many years ago, when I was driving my team to Mad River Mills, that my wagon got into a mire hole, from which the horses could not draw it. While in this dilemma Gen. Harrison came riding by. Without delay the old General dismounted, pulled off his coat, and putting his shoulder to the wheel, helped me to get my wagon out of the rut. The People's wagon of the Government is in the mire-hole of corruption, and I firmly believe that General Harrison is the only man whose services the People will accept in helping them to get it out once more on hard ground."

Aristocracy.—We hear often, now-a-days, the terms *Aristocracy* and *Democracy*. They are, undoubtedly, used by many, without any definite knowledge of their meaning; and by others, are designedly misapplied. When General Foy, the celebrated French Orator, was asked in the Chamber of Deputies, what he meant, when he applied the term Aristocracy, he replied as follows:

"Aristocracy! I will tell you what I mean. Aristocracy is the league, the condition of those who wish to consume without producing, to live without working, to occupy all the offices without being qualified to fill them, to carry off all the honors without having deserved them—that is aristocracy!"

The portrait of the Administration party is so well drawn here, that there is no necessity of writing underneath the picture—"This is the man, and that the *horse*."

Legislative Anecdote.—The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Proffit of Indiana, a few days since;

"Mr. Speaker, this passage between my colleague and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, reminds me of a circumstance which occurred in the Indiana Legislature. I had made some remarks, sir, upon a subject of some importance. I was followed by a gentleman in opposition, who immediately commenced misrepresenting my language. I corrected him, sir. He received my explanation apparently in all sincerity, but continued to misrepresent me. I again, sir, with some little warmth, corrected him; and complained of the course he seemed determined to pursue. The gentleman, after a moment's hesitation, cast an imploring look upon me, and with much candor said: Well, Mr. Proffit, I know that you did not exactly use the language attributed to you; but sir, I have been for six weeks preparing a speech on this subject; and, in order to give it effect, it is necessary for some person to use the language attributed to you. I know of no person who can stand it better than yourself, and so you must excuse me." (Great laughter.)

The Tongueless Horse.—We purposely use *the* definite article in this case, for we verily believe that the quadruped, whose strange eventful history, we are about to narrate, is *the* only tongueless horse in the world. A highly respectable gentleman of this city, one of our personal friends, informs us that, about three weeks since, one of his servants got foolishly angry with his horse, *brutally* tore out the animal's tongue, by the roots, to the very bone—so as to remove every vestige, of that important appendage, to both man and beast. The poor creature languished for a while, but soon thoroughly recovered—and now eats and drinks freely, and is fat, hearty, and frisky; and may be seen by any one, who wishes to indulge his curiosity in that way, or whose scepticism demands the ocular demonstrations.—*Char. Cour.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.

MARCH 25.

Yesterday, after the failure of a motion of Mr. Rariden to suspend the rule of the House, for the purpose of proceeding in the call of the States for Resolutions, which was suspended on Monday, at the State of Indiana, the Speaker announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be, the Resolution for some time under consideration in relation to the printing of certain documents connected with the New Jersey election.

Mr. Botts accordingly resumed his Speech on the subject, and had not closed it when the hour expired.

Mr. B. expressed a wish that the House would permit him to close his remarks: but Mr. Jones insisted on the House again going into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury note bill, and it did so; when Mr. Trumbull being entitled to the floor spoke at length in opposition to the bill. After Mr. Trumbull had concluded his remarks, he was followed by Mr. Evans, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Nisbett. The latter gentleman offered an amendment to the bill, providing that the notes shall bear an interest of not less than two, nor more than six per cent.

Mr. Biddle obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Habersham, to offer an amendment to make the notes negotiable by endorsement only.

Mr. Biddle then addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Smith, of Maine, moved that the Committee rise; but the Chair decided the motion was not in order, as an amendment was pending.

Mr. Barnard sent several amendments, to the Clerk's table to be read. The question was then taken on Mr. Nisbet's amendment, which was negatived without a count.

Mr. Warren then obtained the floor.—Mr. Craig wished him to defer his speech, and let the Committee rise, and report the bill to the House. Mr. Warren refused, and proceeded to address the Committee in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Barnard next rose, and, after complaining of the precipitancy of its friends, of forcing so important a bill through the Committee, claimed his right to debate the bill; but that he was at present unable to do so from physical inability, having taken no food for fifteen hours. He thereupon moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

The vote was taken and negatived—93 to 83.

Mr. Barnard attempted to proceed to address the Committee; when cries of "*Question*," "*Question*," drowned every other sound. The Chairman having, at length, restored order, Mr. B. again remonstrated against the oppression of insisting upon passing so important a measure without allowing it to be fully discussed, and again moved that the Committee rise and report progress. The question was put, when there appeared 10 yeas, and 85 nays, which was less than a quorum, and went for nothing.

Several members insisted that there was a quorum of members in the House, and enquired whether they could not be forced to vote.

The Chair stated, that in all cases of this kind, the proper course was for the Committee to rise, and report to the Speaker the matter of fact. The Committee accordingly rose, and reported, when a quorum of members appeared. This being the case, the Speaker again called the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to take the Chair. The Committee then proceeded with the business until another question was taken, when it again appeared there was no quorum, and in this manner, the House was kept in session, all night of Tuesday, until Wednesday evening at five o'clock, continuing taking questions, ordering calls of the House, taking yeas and nays, &c. when, some arrangement being entered into that the bill should be reported to the House on Thursday, the Committee rose and the House adjourned, after a sitting for 29 hours, probably the most extraordinary legislative session that ever occurred in this or any other country. It was evidently an obstinate struggle between the Whigs, who desired to debate the bill, and the friends of the Administration, who wished to force it out of the Committee of the whole, and bring it into the House, where the debate could at once be stopped by the "*Previous Question*," and the bill put on its passage. Both parties, it may be presumed, were sufficiently wearied with the contest. The Whigs succeeded in preventing the bill from going to the House during that sitting; but it is expected the question will be settled, and the bill passed on Thursday.

The Senate, after receiving a few petitions and reports, went into the consideration of Executive business, and sat with closed doors the remainder of the day.

Among the Resolutions presented to the House on Monday, was one by Mr. Chittenden, in relation to the Franking privilege, which produced some excitement amongst the members. It appears that the Clerk of the House had made a communication to some members (a copy of which had been published in the Globe of the 21st inst.) charging them not only with gross violations of official duty, but with either forging his name, or obtaining it from him by means of misrepresentation, for the purpose of transmitting by mail packages, consisting of *blank franks*, under the frank of "Hugh Garland, Clerk," with the intention to cheat and defraud the revenue. Mr. Chittenden's resolution, preceded by a preamble stating the above facts, proposed the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges contained in said communication, and report to the House, giving to said committee power to send for persons and papers. After some debate, questions were taken separately, first on the Resolution and then on the Preamble; the former was passed unanimously, and the latter was rejected, 92 to 71.

It appears that the Act of 1825, conferred on the Clerk in common with Members of Congress, the privilege of franking letters and packets not exceeding two ounces, excepting only documents printed by order of either House; and the only change in the law made by the Act of 1827 was, to remove the limitation of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may now send and receive by mail packets not exceeding three pounds. And though the Clerk has no authority by this Act, to frank any packets for Members, it seems to have been a common practice of both the present Clerk and his predecessors, when asked to do so, and until now, no objections have been made to it, and members have, in this way, sent bundles of their Speeches, and other political papers, for distribution amongst their constituents.

On Wednesday, the Senate sat most of the day with closed doors on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and some Reports of Committees made. Mr. Norvell introduced a bill fixing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress on the second Tuesday in November next.

MARCH 26.

On Thursday, the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, inclosing several documents from the Heads of Department, which were referred.

The Speaker also introduced certain packages of testimony in relation to the New Jersey election, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate providing for the collection, safe-keeping and transfer of the Public Revenue (the Sub-Treasury bill) which was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Botts having the floor on the New Jersey question, resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, thought time enough had been consumed on this question of printing documents, and moved the Previous question. On the appeal of Messrs. Rives, Chapman, Medill and Campbell, Mr. A. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Medill proceeded to address the House on the subject, in reply to Mr. Botts, until the hour expired.

Mr. Black, from the select committee on the Public Printing, made a report, in part, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. R. Garland said he had prepared a Report of the minority, which he would present whenever the Report of the majority should be made.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill; when Mr. Montgomery sent to the Clerk's table an amendment which he proposed, when in order to offer, requiring the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars, instead of fifty, as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Duncan (who held the floor from yesterday) proceeded to address the Committee, and closed his remarks about half past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an amendment to the bill, which went to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits in any Banks of Treasury notes, allowing such Banks to draw the interest, to be checked against by him; or from using said notes in any other manner as a means of raising a loan thereon, or exposing them to sale, requiring him to "issue them to *bona fide* creditors of the Government only."

Mr. Cooper, of Georgia, after a few remarks, offered an additional section to the bill, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the bonds of the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania, held by the Government of the U. States for the best market price, and place the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States—the issue of the Treasury notes under this bill to be lessened in a proportionate amount to that raised by such sale.

Mr. Montgomery then obtained the floor, and spoke in favor of the bill until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Tillinghast followed. After him Mr. Monroe, Mr. Pickens and R. Garland addressed the Committee. At the close of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Graves obtained the floor, but after making a few preliminary remarks on the lecture which Mr. Pickens had given the Committee, on violent political appeals, he gave way to Mr. Bell, who expressed a hope that both sides would consent that the Committee rise, and make the bill the special order for to-morrow. He thought the incidents of the debates of to-day required and would justify this course.

After a wrangling debate till midnight (Mr. Graves still having a right to the floor) the course proposed by Mr. Bell was adopted.

The Senate was again on Thursday, principally engaged on Executive business. A few memorials were received, and the Committee on Naval Affairs made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Administrator of John B. Fanning, late Purser in the Navy.

On Friday, the House at once resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill (Mr. Dawson in the Chair) when Mr. Graves resumed his Speech, and went at large into the various topics connected with the bill. In reference to what Mr. Pickens had said of the precept of [illegible] replied, that there was always such a [illegible] when money was wanted—that the present bill provided five millions and another call will be made for five millions more before the session rises. He did not close this address until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Pickens, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves which had borne severely on the political course of Mr. P. and his friends.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett said he had yielded the floor for explanation, but not for a long speech.

Mr. P. took his seat, and Mr. Graves asked and obtained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which, Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks of Mr. Pickens of last evening, as to the critical condition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. (who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed his decided conviction that there is no immediate danger of hostilities between this Country and Great Britain.

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condition of our Western frontier. The debate was continued by Messrs. Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky, Morgan, Ramsey, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Correspondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into the expediency of making suitable provisions for all widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial connexion.

The bill more effectually to secure public money in the hands of Officers and Agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, was read the third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had upon it. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MARCH 31.

I found after making my last communication, that the motion made for an adjournment of the House of Representatives till Monday, was not carried. It, of course, met on Saturday. [Mr. W. Thompson first rose, and gave notice, that when Mr. Duncan appeared in the Hall, he should ask leave of the House for five minutes for a personal explanation.]

The Speaker laid before the House, communications from the Secretry of War, Postmaster-General and a Packet in relation to the New Jersey election.

Mr. Medill (who was entitled to the floor) then addressed the House to the close of the morning hour on the printing question connected with the New Jersey election, without finishing his speech.

On motion, the House spent the remainder of the day on a number of bills for the relief of private claimants. The bill to amend an act to remit duties on certain goods destroyed by the great fire in New York in December, 1835, was postponed till the 4th of April.

The Senate did not meet on Saturday.

APRIL 1.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged on Monday in receiving and disposing of petitions, and in attending to business of minor importance. The Senate discussed the bill just received from the House authorizing the issue of Five Millions in Treasury Notes. Messrs. Hubbard, Buchanan, Benton, Webster, Preston and Smith of Indiana, took part in the debate.—The bill finally passed, 25 votes to 8. The negative votes were Messrs. Benton, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Davis, Merrick, Preston, Ruggles and White.

To day, Mr. Medill occupied the morning hour in defence of the majority of the Committee of Elections against charges made against them by the minority.

The bill from the Senate for securing the public money in the hands of the Government Officers was taken up. Mr. Wise thought it ought to be referred to a Committee composed of Swartwout and Price. It was subsequently referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill for securing the freedom of Elections, was next taken up, on which Mr. Bell spoke at considerable length.

The Senate again took up Mr. Lumpkin's Resolution for adjourning in May, but after some debate, the subject was laid on the table, 23 votes to 17.

The Cumberland Road bill next came up, when Mr. Wright took the floor in reply to Mr. Clay, of Ala.

Wood Acquitted.—James Wood, of Philadelphia, Confectioner, who murdered his daughter last Summer under circumstances of great brutality, has been acquitted on the plea of *insanity*. No wonder that the brutal passions of men are kept under so little restraint, when chances of conviction are next to impossibility. The *certainty* of ten years' confinement in a Penitentiary, would go farther in restraining the murderer's arm, than the *uncertainty* of a Capital execution.

Sad Casualty—Female Heroism.—We learn that while two small children—a son and daughter of Paul Ellis *Jr.* of South Dedham—were picking cranberries together on Tuesday last, both fell into the water. A lady in the neighborhood seeing or hearing them, hastened to the spot by wading in the water up to her neck, succeeded in rescuing the boy, but the girl was drowned before she could be succoured.—*Boston Mer. Adv.*

From the Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.

GEN. HARRISON.

We call the public attention to the following most extraordinary reply, made by Gen. Harrison's Committee at Cincinnati, to a letter addressed to him by the Union Association of this village. We are obliged to a member of the association for a copy of the letter addressed by it to Gen. Harrison, and a copy of the letter of *the committee* in reply thereto. We assure the public the correspondence is genuine.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31, 1840.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. HARRISON:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with a resolution of the Union Association of Oswego, I am instructed to propose three questions to you in relation to subjects that a large portion of this section of the country feel a deep interest in. The first is—

Are you in favor of receiving and referring petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

Second—Are you in favor of a United States Bank, or some institution similar to that for the safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, and for giving a uniform currency, throughout the United States?

And lastly—Would you favor the passage of a general bankrupt law by Congress, so that its operations might be equal in all the States of the Union.

I have only to say, sir, that the above inquiries are made in accordance with the unanimous wishes of this association, the members of which, I am instructed to say, entertain the highest regard for your past services, and hope, should you be elected to the high office for which you are nominated, that nothing may occur to lessen you in the estimation of a great and free people. I am Sir.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILES HOTCHKISS,
Corresponding Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840.

Oswego Union Association:—

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 31st ult. addressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This is unavoidable in consequence of the very numerous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response, and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rather to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than General Harrison. That policy is, that the General makes no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position. Such course has been adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting question of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration that the National convention deemed it inexpedient at the then crisis to publish any general declaration of the views of the great Opposition party, and certainly the policy at the present crisis mulitated. In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends every where will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence. When we reflect upon the distinguished intelligence of the nominating convention; how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a high guarantee, that, should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves.

Your friends,
DAVID GWYNNE,
J. C. WRIGHT,
O. M. SPENCER.

H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Secy.

The committee are now publishing in pamphlet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early moment.

[The above correspondence which took place between an Association styled the Oswego Association and Gen. Harrison has been the means of giving the Van Bureaites another subject to harp upon. Gen. Harrison having other claims upon his time than the mere gratification of every idle person who may feel disposed to write to him, has appointed a confidential Committee to whom he refers all his letters to be answered. No sooner, however, does the Committee state that Gen. Harrison does not intend to make any further declarations, of his principles, being under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have heretofore been given to the public fully and explicitly, than the whole press discover the unnatural combination that has taken place, between the Federalists, Anti-masons, Abolitionists, &c. They turn up their eyes with "holy horror" at the idea of Gen. Harrison having a confidential Committee—but lo and behold! he has, what the Vanites would consider high authority for this course—Gen. Jackson had just such a Committee, and what is still stronger proof, one of the men now belonging to Gen. Harrison's confidential Committee also belonged to Gen. Jackson's. Our principal object in noticing this, is to call attention to the article below which states of what sort of materials this Oswego Association is composed. Read it, and then say whether Gen. Harrison has not acted correctly.]

From the Madisonian.

ANSWER TO THE LATEST OBJECTION.

The Globe of Wednesday, contained two letters purporting to be a correspondence between an association at Oswego, N. Y., and a committee at Cincinnatti, whom Gen. Harrison had authorized to dispose of some of the numerous letters addressed to him, out of all which the locofocos endeavor to create political capital. The Globe calls it "an example of Whig management unparalleled in *our political annals.*" "Are you *there* old Truepenny?" Has the Globe so soon forgotten the "example" set by Gen. Jackson?" Has its editor forgotten that Gen. Jackson had a confidential committee to relieve him of the burden of his correspondence? Has he forgotten that the late Harry Lee, one of the most powerful of our political writers, was one of that committee, and that *David Gwynne*, who is now reported as a member of Gen. Harrison's committee, was another? If so, it is a great convenience for certain purposes to possess a *short memory*. We were a Jackson man, and we know something of the doings of *our party*; and we therefore consider the attack upon this "example" as amounting to an assault upon the policy of Gen. Jackson.

For our part, we think there is and was ample justification for the example set by General Jackson, and alleged to be imitated by General Harrison. Both are the heroes of war, and both are connected by numerous ties with multitudes of their fellow countrymen who served with them, who are, when their old Generals are receiving the applause of their country, frequently prolific in the letters of congratulation and inquiry. But not only so: Gen. Harrison has been overwhelmed with correspondence of every description, some of which, it may easily be imagined, has been not only burdensome in a pecuniary point of view, but gratuitous, unnecessary and frequently impertinent and insulting. To such an extent have letters been sent him, couched in every form of language, that it would be an impossibility to discriminate frequently between friend and foes—bona fide letters, and impositions. We may also add, that, General Harrison has thus far given his attention so constantly and assiduously to his innumerable correspondents, that his health has been not a little impaired by it already. Hence it is not surprising, in the disposition of the good old hero to do justice to all, that he should find it necessary to be assisted by a sort of secretarial committee. No fair man can find fault with such a proceeding, if indeed such has been instituted, which we are not altogether certain of.

Well, it is alleged that his Secretarial Committee, if it exists, declines answering the multitudinous interrogatories put in every imaginable shape. And has this example no parallel? Certainly it has, in the practice of Mr. Van Buren. Did he not often refer his importunate inquirers to the history of his public life, uninteresting and non committal as it had been? Certainly he did. And with how much better grace, since Gen. Harrison has received a spontaneous nomination of the People in Convention assembled, may he, our candidate, stand upon the character and principles upon which he entered the course of competition, and refer those who wish to know what they are, to the same sources from which those who nominated him acquired their knowledge. Let them take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the history of the country, civil and military, and not uncharitably require a gallant old soldier to re-enact the scenes of his eventful life, and repeat for the thousandth time, his well defined principles, for their exclusive benefit. This would be unnecessary, not to say ungentlemanly.

Now, then, who is it that has drawn out, as is alleged, this letter from the Cincinnati Committee? It is "Miles Hotchkiss," who pretends to be the Corresponding Secretary of the "Union Association" of Oswego, whose members profess to entertain the "highest regard for your [Gen. H.'s] past services?" We affirm, on the authority of a letter before us from Oswego, *he is the keeper of a nine pin bowling alley*, and a *groggery* for loafers. The "Union Association" is a title assumed for the nonce, by a band of graceless infidels and *Loco-focos* who wholome were known as the "Penny less Aristocracy," and whose custom it is to meet at the aforesaid bowling alley to revile religion by mock prayers and assumed titles of *Reverend*, as well as to deride, insult and slander their better neighbors.—Their great apostle is Fanny Wright, and the record of their proceedings, we are informed, is a tissue of obscenity and profanity, interspersed with designs of the most beastly and disgusting character. These are the men who are put forward to send impertinent interrogatories to General Harrison, and whose cause is defended with so much virtuous indignation by the Globe, alias the Comanche Standard Extra. These are the men who are dignified by Mr. Van Buren's organ, as "the Democracy." In conclusion, we may apply the Globe's language to itself and party, with perfect fitness. "There are none so prone as fools to imagine they can befool others. *Folly is always caught in its own trap; and so will it be with these besotted deceivers, who will end only in deceiving themselves.*"

As an evidence of the state of feeling out West, it is stated in the Philadelphia Standard, that a few months since a real, red hot Southwark Loco Foco emigrated to the West and located himself near Alton, Illinois, and that a few days since a letter was received from him which excited as much astonishment among his Southwark *friends*, as if Martin Van Buren himself had come out for the old Hero. The following is an extract of the letter as published in the above mentioned paper.

"Huzza for Old Tippecanoe! Nay, you need'nt gape in astonishment—I'm in earnest.—Harrison is all the cry here—and you might as well attempt to dam the Mississippi with a pitch fork, as refuse to swim with the popular current. Hereabouts, a Van Buren man is as scarce as a Whig *used to be* in old Southwark. The blood of the western people is up, and I tell you they are going for old "Hard Cider," steamboat fashion, and no mistake."

HOME TRUTHS.

Here is a dialogue which should be read and pondered by every working man, no matter what party he belongs to, in the Union. Its truths are of deep and general interest; and the argument which they embody against a scheme for reducing wages, while at the same time increasing the value of salaries, we hold to be unanswerable.—Let the working man calmly read this dialogue, and calmly study its facts and arguments, and then vote for the Sub-Treasury, if he can!

From the Connecticut Courant.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A LABORER AND AN EX-SENATOR—NILES.

Laborer. Good morning Mr. Senator.

Senator. Good morning Mr. Wilson;—how do you do to day? How are your wife and children—how do they stand this hard winter—how does the good cause of the party get on in your town?

Lab. Pretty well sir: though times are rather hard, money scarce, and labor is not as well paid for as it used to be; still, we hav'nt turned Whigs yet, and don't mean to.

Sen. That's right—stick to the party to the last, and we will in the end have a hard money currency. The Sub Treasury will make us all rich. It will give to every man as much money as he wants, and that too, of the right kind—the real shiners.

Lab. But I have read in the speeches of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, that the Sub-Treasury will diminish the price of labor. Having always looked upon you as the 'Dr. Franklin of New England,' and knowing that you have recently been to Boston to talk to the people of Massachusetts, I come to day to ask you how the Sub-Treasury will help the laboring man, when it reduces the price of labor?

Sen. Oh! you can't always exactly tell how a thing works for every individual, and yet it is easy to see how it works for the benefit of the whole.

Lab. I bought a house last year of my neighbor Wheaton; I paid him $300 in cash, and gave him a mortgage for $500, to be paid at the rate of $100 a year. Now this I could easily save, with wages at $1 50 a day—and in five years the house would be paid for. But if wages are reduced to 75 cents per day or even a dollar, it will take all that I can earn to support my family—and my house, with all that I have paid on it, will at the end of five years, go back to Mr. Wheaton. How then, am I to be benefitted?

Sen. This is a kind of natural consequence of a general rule. No general rule works well in *every* case. You should'nt have gone in debt—you'd no business to go on the credit system—it is a wicked system.

Lab. But how could I get a house without it? I had $300, and in five years could have easily earned the rest, and lived in the house all the time.

Sen. No matter—it is one of the principles of the party to have no credit; no good real loco foco has a bit of credit; and you must go it or you are not true to your party.

Lab. But you have not told me how I am to be benefitted by having the price of labor reduced.

Sen. Why—you belong to our party don't you.

Lab. Yes.

Sen. Well—it is for the benefit of the party, and therefore it is for your benefit.

Lab. This is not quite clear to me, and I am not certin that it is quite right. But since you have been to Boston to lecture, I suppose it must be true.

Sen. I don't see myself exactly how it is gone to work; but I have great confidence in Buchanan and Walker; they say it is all right—and it's not become a party measure, and therefore must be for the good of the people.

Lab. Will the pay of the members of Congress be diminished? If you are made Governor next spring, will you get less wages than Governor Ellsworth gets? Will the wages of the Postmaster be reduced?

Sen. The officers may get as much as they do now, which may be worth a trifle more if every thing else is reduced one half. This is an incidental benefit, and could not be otherwise.

Lab. Then the office holders will be benefitted by the Sub-Treasury bill, will they, sir?

Sen. Yes—a kind of incidental benefit, which we do not well see how to avoid.

Lab. And the laborers, Mr. Senator—

Sen. Yes, the laborers will get a kind of general benefit, which is not very easy to explain—but still they will know it when it comes.

Lab. You don't suppose Mr. Senator, that the benefit which the officers are to receive from the Sub-Treasury bill is any reason why they are all in its favor, do you?

Sen. Oh, no! by no means. They are in its favor because it is for the good of the party. They don't want any thing from it themselves.

Lab. I wish I could be a little more certin about this reducing the price of labor being such a good thing.

Sen. You must rely a little on your party—they will do every thing right.

Lab. Yes, I know that; but now, in our town, neighbor Leavenworth's factory is stopped, and all hands discharged. I used to get good wages, and money was plenty: but now labor is down, nobody has any employment, and I cannot get a sixpence.

Sen. I tell you, neighbor, you must have confidence; it is a good thing to have labor down. I can hire a man to work in my garden next summer for eight dollars a month instead of sixteen, by which I shall make a clear saving of fifty dollars.

Lab. But will that be a benefit to the laboring man or to you.

Sen. It will be a kind of incidental benefit to me, and a kind of natural consequence to him.

Lab. I cannot exactly see, Mr. Senator, how the laborer is benefitted by having labor reduced one-half. Some of our neighbors have a notion that the office holders are in favor of it because their salaries will then be worth more than they are now.

Sen. It is certain that they will work so. But, then, it is only a kind of incidental benefit.

Lab. But don't you think they really mean to benefit themselves at the expense of the laboring classes?

Sen. Oh!! They are a high-minded race of men, who would not do any thing for themselves.

Lab. But they always stick mighty close to their offices.

Sen. Yes—but they go for their principles and for their party.

Lab. Their principles and their party you must confess, always lie along the same road with their own interests.

Sen. That may be, but it is merely incidental.

Lab. It may be so, Mr. Senator, but still I can't exactly see why all the incidental benefits should go to the office holders, and all the natural consequences, as you call them, should operate to depress labor and discourage industry. Good morning, Mr. Senator, when I have time I will call and converse farther with you.

REDUCTION OF WAGES—THE EXPERIMENT BEGUN BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It was announced by the authorities at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia on Saturday last, that the proposed reduction of wages must begin with the laboring men employed upon government work at that place.

The Philadelphia Spirits of the Times, of Monday, (an administration paper,) in noticing the fact, uses the following language:

While we freely acknowledge ourselves the friends of economy in every department of the government, we regret to see that in all retrenchments now, as ever, *the first blow is made at the mechanic and the day laborer*: and yet in all advances they are the very last to rise.

THE PRICES CURRENT.

The tale which is told by the prices current in all parts of the country, is having more effect upon the minds of the people, than all the speeches which are spoken and editorials which are written on the misdeeds of the present Administration. Look to what part of the country you please, and you see nothing but depression in trade, and the utter prostration of all the staple products of the soil. The language of the prices current, is one monotonous sing-song of "this article is *dull*," "that article is falling," and the other article is "bearing a nominal price." And will not intelligent farmers who this year will find their incomes cut short one half, ask what has caused this diminution of their means of livelihood?—Will they not, of necessity, look into the causes which have thrown the country from a height of prosperity which was without a parallel in the history of the world, into an abyss of depression and prostration which the most despoding never dreamed of?—Surely they will, and the most superficial examination must satisfy them that the mad experiments of the Administration have brought these evil days upon them.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Difference.—We were yesterday informed of a sale of real estate recently made in the vicinity of New York, upon terms so extraordinary as to be worthy of special note. The terms of the bargain, moreover, afford one of the strongest possible illustrations of the want of confidence in the present national Executive, and the utter hopelessness, and despondency into which people will sink, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected. The terms of the sale referred to were these: The purchaser is to pay for the property, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in the event of GENERAL HARRISON'S election, and only *thirty thousand*, should Mr. Van Buren be re-elected.—*New York Commercial.*

The Tories are very hard pushed, as is manifest from more signs than one. One of the strongest evidences of their desperation, which we have seen recently, is their determination to wagon General Jackson through the Union, with the view of arresting the growing and overwhelming enthusiasm in favor of General Harrison. The Tory members of the Indiana and Ohio Legislatures, indulging this hope, have invited him to pay a visit to those States, and talk to the People. The Tories of the Pennsylvania Legislature have followed suit, and "authorized (so runs the resolution) the Governor to invite Gen. Jackson to visit Harrisburg as the guest of the Commonwealth."

These gentlemen are laboring in vain.—The popular current cannot be stayed by mortal hand. The people are sick of misrule and its disastrous effects upon the national prosperity, and they are determined to remove the old Farmer of the North Bend from his *log cabin* and *hard cider* to the White House.—*Richmond Whig.*

An excellent application of a Tory doctrine.—A distinguished citizen, in ordering the Observer, for which he pays *four years in advance*, remarks, that "there is only one point of concurrence between him and Van Buren, viz: that the credit system should be entirely abolished, so far as newspapers are concerned." He has certainly a most happy way of enforcing an argument; and has entirely disarmed our hostility to the political heresy which he advances.—Circumstances like the above, showing the enthusiasm of the Whigs in favor of Harrison and Reform, give us strong confidence that North Carolina will not be behind her Republican sisters in the day of trial.—*Fay. Observer.*

A Cud for the Carolinian to chew upon.—On the last day of the session of the Ohio Legislature, ALL, ALL the Van Buren men of the House voted AGAINST the following resolution.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the attempts of a sect calling themselves abolitionists, to disturb the amicable relations subsisting between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding states of this union, and would not by our votes, aid in elevating to office any citizen allied to that ruthless faction of misguided fanatics, or concurring in their opinions and plans.

What will the Carolinian say to this?—*ib.*

The Tippecanoe excitement runs so high in Williamson county, Tenn. that even the *Ladies* turn out in swarms to add to its fervor. When Mr. Foster spoke at Eagleville the other day, he was cheered by more than fifty pair of the brightest eyes in Tennessee.—*Nashville Banner.*

From the Globe, March 27.

Tampering with the Indians.—Letters received yesterday from Detroit, confirm the information contained in the following paragraphs, taken from a paper published in that city on the 10th instant. In the Revolutionary war, Lord Chatham denounced in the most eloquent language, "the horrible barbarity" of employing savages in warfare between civilized and Christian nations. He invoked the spirit and humanity of his country, the genius of her constitution, the religion of the land of Bishops, the honor and dignity of the House of Lords, to protect the national character from the shocking cruelty of sending forth the merciless cannibal to lay waste the country of their American brethren, to extirpate their race and name, "by the instrumentality of those horrible hell hounds of war." We fear that all this indignant eloquence, and his vast influence, have failed to humanize the feelings of his countrymen, his descendants, his Government, in regard to their modes of warfare.

From the Spirit of Seventy Six.

Yesterday information was received in this city, by a member of the Legislature from that district, that letters had been intercepted from the British authorities in Upper Canada, to raise the frontier tribes of Indians bordering on the shores of Lake Superior, and offering them inducements to come down "immediately, and enter into arrangements previous to commencing hostilities along the frontiers of the American States."

The manner in which this nefarious transaction came to light was as follows: Some time in the month of February, a party of adventurous traders belonging to St. Marie, were about leaving that place on a voyage of discovery, for the purpose of establishing themselves in business at some of our remote posts on Lake Superior, and on the eve of their departure they were handed a package of letters, addressed to the principal chiefs of that country; with a request that they should be forwarded to them, at as early a day as possible. As most of these chiefs were known to be rather indisposed to the Americans, and fearful that there might be something in them that could be of injury to themselves, they became suspicious, and after some days consultation, they delivered them to the Indian agent, who opened them and found that they were from the British authorities—men high in power in the Canadas, inviting the Indians to repair to a certain island in Lake Huron and there rendezvous, for purposes that would then and there be made known, but urging them to come and informing them that they would receive valuable presents, "and find employment congenial with their disposition and inclination, along the frontiers of the American States."

These letters were forwarded to Washington immediately.

Extraordinary Model of Man in Anatomy.—Dr. Bedford, of this city, has just received from Paris, one of the most extraordinary works, developing the anatomy and physiology of man—and beautiful woman too—that ever has reached this country. It is called "*L'Anatomie Classique*," and is prepared by Dr. Auzoux, of Paris.—This curious piece of mechanism is a full length representation of the human form, with all the bones, sinews, nerves, ligaments, and every other "part and parcel" of the internal or external regions of the human system, colored and fashioned exactly as they are in the living subject. Each part can be taken apart—the whole frame, from top to toe, can be dissected, without any of the horrors or disagreeable effluvia which accompany the real subjects. Yesterday we had an opportunity of seeing a great portion of this piece of mechanism taken apart, piece by piece, limb by limb, ligament by ligament, till we discovered the whole internal arrangement of the human body, heart, lungs, &c. from the brain to the great toe. In half an hour we acquired a more correct and comprehensive knowledge of the mysteries of anatomy than could otherwise be accomplished in years of study. Altogether, this model presents one of the most chaste, beautiful, and classical modes of studying anatomical science than has yet been discovered. The model was made in Paris for the Russian Government, but Dr. Bedford has, at great expense, procured it for his own use, and for the advancement of the science, in the study of which he is an enthusiast. We trust that he will deliver a course of lectures on the subject. They will be invaluable.—[*N. Y. Morning Herald, 28th inst.*

Marriage between Mother and Son.—The following extraordinary story is related by the Paris Messenger:—"About twenty years ago, a girl in one of the departments, although not fifteen years of age, was delivered of a male child, which she placed in the Foundling Hospital of the place, after first having made an indelible mark on its arm. She then came to Paris, and entered into service. Having, after some years, accumulated about 4,000f. her thoughts were turned towards her child, but when she inquired for him, he had left the hospital, and no tidings could be obtained of him. A young soldier, attracted probably, by her little fortune, recently paid his addresses to her, and a few days ago they were married. On retiring to the nuptial chamber, she discovered on the arm of her husband the mark which she had made upon the arm of her child twenty years ago. The discovery led to an immediate *de facto* divorce, and a demand of nullity of marriage between mother and son, has been presented to the tribunals.

Important Discovery.—Captain Chauncey Treat of East Hartford, has discovered a complete remedy against the ravages of the Canker Worm, simply by anointing the apple tree at the surface of the ground with Scotch Snuff. The writer of the article has examined the trees on Captain Treat's premises, and found the circle of snuff completely fringed with [illegible] dead worms. These trees were [illegible] and where the snuff was [illegible] passed on the [illegible] and where [illegible] omitted the insects nearly [illegible] the [illegible]—*Hartford Courant.*

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

We have just received the Boston Courier of the evening of March 6, brought by the packet ship Montreal, Capt. Cole, from Liverpool.

There was talk of a war between England and Portugal. Of matters and things we talk at Lisbon by the 24th of February, which were to the 24th of February.

In the House of Commons, March 3, Sir James Graham gave notice that if the documents respecting China were not laid before the House by Thursday next, he should move an address for the production of all papers relating to our commercial intercourse with that country.

On the same day, Lord J. Russell stated that he had no objection to lay before the House all the papers that had been received on the subject of the "North American Boundary;" but observed that the question was scarcely fit yet to be discussed in Parliament.

There is nothing of importance from Algiers. The French forces in Africa numbered near 80,000 men. An expedition against Ab-del-Kader was to be undertaken soon.

There had been a riot at Madrid, (Feb. 24,) in the Hall of the Cortes, but it appeared to have no ramification among the People. The city was declared to be in a state of siege.

A new French Ministry had been constituted as follows:

M. THIERS, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. VIVIEN, Minister of Justice.
M. DE RENUSSAT, Minister of the Interior.
M. DE MALLEVILLE, Sub Secretary.
M. JAUBERT, Minister of Public Works.
Gen. CUBIERES, Minister of War.
Admiral ROSAMEL, Minister of Marine.
PELET DE LA LOZERE, Minister of Commerce.
M. COUSIN, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. GOUIN, Minister of Finance.

The *Debates* adds, that M. LACAVE LAPLACE was offered the Portfolio of Finance, but refused.

LONDON, MARCH 5, (EVENING.)—The gloom which has prevailed for some days past in the money market appears rather to increase than otherwise. The sales of stock to-day have not been upon nearly so extensive a scale as they were yesterday and the day preceding. This is, however, the result of the great apparent caution exhibited on the part of the jobbers, who appear but little disposed at present to increase the amount of stock in their possession. The value of money has been steadily maintained, at about 5 per cent. on stock, which may be taken as the average charge in the city generally, for the class of mercantile paper.

The prevalence of adverse winds continues to retard arrivals from the westward.—The merchants connected with the United States are most anxiously awaiting advices from the other side of the Atlantic, in the hope that more favorable information will be conveyed on the subject of trade. The Canadian merchants, too, are looking for letters with solicitude, as the important changes now in progress in the colony are likely to affect the value of property in parts of the Lower Province.

LIVERPOOL, COTTON MARKET, MARCH 5.—A moderate amount of business was transacted in cotton this day; the market was, however, rather dull. Egyptians were 5d to 5¼ per lb. Louisiana sorts were unsettled at prices 2,000 bags were sold.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 3.—Our market this week is very steady, and Americans a little dearer than last week.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.—No alteration has taken place in our market since yesterday. The demand continues moderate; 3,000 bags were sold to purchasers, and previous rates were maintained.

Indian Murders.—Every week brings its tale of blood. Capt. Brooks of the General Clinch, informs us that some time last week the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was killed while riding his circuit, by Indians, within three miles of Micanopy.

Also, that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Saturday evening, bringing intelligence of the capture and destruction of a train of wagons, somewhere in Middle Florida. The wagons were burned, the mules killed, and the sergeant in command of the train mortally wounded.—*St. Augustine paper, 24th inst.*

Mobile, March 26.—Severe Horrisane—Loss of Lives.—On Thursday evening a destructive tornado swept over the city, which was in one or two instances, fatal in its effects. The house of Mrs. Page, situated about three miles from the city was blown down and Mrs. P. was killed. Her daughter, also, we understand was dangerously injured. The private hospital of Dr. Levert, which was in an unfinished state, was prostrated. A building connected with the Nunnery, in which the Nuns were engaged in their evening devotions, was torn from its basement, and several of them we hear, were seriously injured. We understand, also, that two negroes belonging to one of our citizens, Mr. Bonnet, were killed by the falling of a building in which they were. Trees were torn up by the roots and chimneys blown down. The storm passed over the western part of the city, and the more densely populated section escaped its fury, or otherwise we should have had the painful duty of recording more victims.

The storm was accompanied with hail of large size which fell in great quantities.—We have apprehension that the vessels in the bay have suffered.

The Lexington.—A letter has been received in this city, from Mr. Harader's agent at New York, stating that Mr. Taylor, with his marine armor, had succeeded in finding the wreck of the Lexington after one day's search, and that a piece of the boat has been raised. The piece was found at the depth of 114 feet, and was heavily loaded with iron; probably a piece near the engine.—*Boston Courier.*

A Noble Child.—A little girl aged years, named [illegible], was drowned in the canal leading from the Housatonic near Lee Garden, Mass., while generously attempting to save the life of a younger brother, who had fallen in.

Charlotte:

TUESDAY, April 14, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
Our Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATES RIGHT MEETING.

According to previous notice, the Democrats of this county met on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Legislature, &c. After the meeting was organized it was addressed by G. W. Caldwell, Esq. It is not our intention to attempt to follow the gentleman through his different meanderings, for if broad assertion is proof, then he succeeded in establishing his positions; but our object is only to notice some of the charges made by him against the Whig party and Gen. Harrison, the candidate of that party for the Presidency. In the outset he stated that a combination had been formed by the Whig party and the Banks to break down the Democratic party and place themselves in power—this charge can not be sustained. But what are the true facts of the case. It is a fact which cannot be controverted, that since the prostration of the Bank of the United States the Jackson-Van-Buren party have created the principal part of the Banks since that time—and this party being such a hater of these institutions, Would they not themselves circle the charters by such restrictions as to prevent any such combination, or even suspensions, which is now so loudly complained of!—Certainly they would. But how stands the case in States under the influence of their opposition, (Pennsylvania for instance,) why, do the party" have been compelled to yield to the necessity of the case and not enforce the restrictions imposed on the Banks by them, but have granted longer indulgence. The Banks it is true, were established for public convenience, but as self-preservation is the first law of our nature, and "the party" still continuing to wage war on the currency, they are bound to protect themselves first. Let Mr. Van Buren give up the monstrous idea of an Entire Specie Currency, then the Banks will fulfil their pledges to the country. It is well for "the party" to try and divert public attention from the true cause of the distress in the country to the Whig party—but it will not all do. The people will not be much longer deceived.

He attempted to identify the present Whig party with the *old Federal party*, because some Whig measures were formerly supported by them; and because Daniel Webster and some others of the Federal party are now co-operating with the Whigs. If this rule be applied to his own party we think it would be minus a few thousand. Mr. Van Buren was in favor of the Bank of the United States and in 1824 he was in favor of a Tariff for protection. But where is IngERSOLL, *who said he would have been a Tory during the Revolutionary War if he had been living at that period*—or BUCHANAN, *who said if he thought he had one drop of Republican blood in his veins he would draw it out*—or WALLA, *who stated in Congress that he was a Federalist and always acted with that party as long as there was a chance of success.* Where do we ask are these men at this time, with many others of the same kidney? Why, loud-mouthed supporters of the Democratic Republican States Right Administration of the Northern man with southern principles. It is all well enough when a Federalist becomes a Democrat—he will purge him from every sin no matter however heinous. But to be a Whig is synonymous with every thing that's bad.

It was attempted to be proved that Gen. Harrison was in favor of the Alien and Sedition Laws and was a black cockade Federalist, because John Randolph said so. It is well known, that none were exempt from the attack of Mr. Randolph, not even the most virtuous, and that when he was in "the vein," friends and foes came in for a part of his spleen. In contradiction of the charge, we give below the remarks of Gen. Harrison in reply to Mr. Randolph, when down at the time

As soon as Mr. Randolph sat down, Gen. Harrison arose, and as I thought with remarkable composure, and in reply to the virulent and unprovoked character of the attack, observed, that this extraordinary manner in which his name had been brought before the Senate, by Mr. Randolph, probably surprised some feelings in him though he scarcely knew how to treat such a charge as had been advanced against him seriously. That gentleman had charged him with being a black cockade federalist of '98, and with having voted for the standing army and the alien and sedition laws. He had not so fertile a memory as the gentleman from Virginia, nor could he at command call up all the transactions of nearly thirty years ago. He could say, however, that at the time alluded to, he was not a party man in the sense the Senator from Virginia used—he was a delegate of a territory which was just then rising into importance, and having no vote on the general questions before Congress, it was neither his duty nor the interest of those whom he represented, to plunge into the turbulent sea of general politics which then agitated the nation. There were questions of great importance to the North Western territory then before Congress, questions upon the proper settlement of which, the future prosperity of that now important portion of the Union greatly depended. Standing as he did, the sole representative of that territory, his greatest ambition was to prove himself faithful to his trust, by cherishing its interests, and nothing could have been more suicidal or pernicious to those he represented, than for him to exasperate either party by becoming a violent partisan, without the power of aiding either party, because he had no vote on any political question. This was his position, and although he had his political principles as firmly fixed as those of the gentleman from Virginia, it was no business of his to strike where he could not be felt, and where the blow must recoil upon himself and those whom he represented.—He wore no cockade, black, or tricolored, at that day—and never wore one but when he was in the military service of his country. But he was seriously charged with the heinous offence of associating with *federal* gentlemen. He plead guilty—he respected the revolutionary services of President Adams, and had paid him that courtesy which was due to him as a man and as Chief Magistrate. He also associated with such men as John Marshall and Jas. A. Bayard—was the acknowledgment of such guilt to throw him out of the pale of political salvation?

On the other hand, he was on intimate terms with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Gallatin, and with the whole Virginia delegation, among whom he had many kinsmen and dear friends. They were his principal associates in Philadelphia, in whose mess he had often met the gentleman who was now his accuser, and with whom he had spent some of the happiest hours of his life. It was true, as the Senator alleged, he had been appointed Governor of the North Western territory by John Adams—so had he been by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. He was not in Congress when the standing army was created, and the alien and sedition laws were passed, and if he had been he could not have voted for them and would not if he could. It was not in his nature to be a violent or proscriptive partizan, but he had given a firm support to the republican administration of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.—He hoped the Senator from Virginia was answered—he was sure the Senate must be wearied with this frivolous and unprofitable squabble."

An attempt was also made to disparage Gen. Harrison and to cast obloquy and disgrace on his military fame. The character of our officers belongs to the country and he who would try to rob any of them of their good name, stands justly chargeable with being a "lover of Cæsar more than Rome." It was gravely asserted that Gen. Harrison had never been in but one battle, and that was at Tippecanoe, and he would not have been found there but he was asleep, that he was led to choose the ground for the encampment by his enemies, and that he did not place out guards, but went to bed without making the necessary preparation for defence. Hear what an eye-witness says relative to the selection of the encampment:

"The spot for encampment was selected by Colonel Clarke (who acted as Brigade-Major to Col. Boyd) and myself. We were directed by Gen. Harrison to examine the country up and down the creek until we should find a suitable place for an encampment. In a short time we discovered the place on which the army encamped, and to which it was conducted by us. No intimation was given by the Indians of their wish that we should encamp there; nor could they possibly have known where the army would encamp until it took its position.

"It has ever been my belief that the position we occupied, was the best that could be found any where near us; and I believe that nine-tenths of the officers were of the same opinion. We did not go on to the Wabash above the town, but I am certain that there was no position below it that was eligible for an encampment.

"(Signed) WALLER TAYLOR.

"February 23d, 1817."

Hear also what was said relative to Gen. Harrison's capacity as an officer by men who were on the ground, and before it became necessary to misrepresent for party purposes. We should conclude that this was evidence sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, that Gen. Harrison had performed his duty faithfully; and that having ordered the troops to rest on their arms the presumption is good that he did not *undress himself* as was stated on Saturday:

"The battle of Tippecanoe having terminated a campaign which led us to victory and honor, it is with pain we behold aspersions in the public prints aiming to destroy the confidence of our country in our late Commander-in-chief.

"Governor Harrison having relinquished the command of the army lately employed against the Indians, and probably as an officer left us forever, the present statement cannot be attributed to servile flattery, but to the true and honest expression of our real sentiments, in favor of a General whose talents, military science, and patriotism, entitle him to a high rank among the worthies of the Union; and whom we consider injured by the gross misrepresentations of the ignorant and designing, who are alike inimical to the best of governments and the best of men.

"We, therefore, deem it a duty to state as indisputable facts, that the Commander-in-Chief, throughout the campaign, and in the hour of battle, proved himself the soldier and the General; that on the night of the action, by his order, we slept on our arms, and rose on our posts; that notwithstanding the darkness of the night, and the most consummate savage cunning of the enemy, in stealing our centries, and in rapidly rushing through the guards, we were not found unprepared; that few of those were able to enter our camp, and those few doomed never to return; that in pursuance of his orders, which were adapted to every emergency, the enemy were defeated with a slaughter almost unparalleled among savages. Indeed the sentiments of confidence, respect, and affection, towards the Commander-in-Chief, pervaded the whole line of the army, which any attempt to destroy, we shall consider an insult to our understandings and an injury to our feelings. Should our country again require our services, to oppose a civilized or savage foe, we should rejoice under the command of Governor Harrison, with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame.

Joel Cook, Capt. 4th Infantry.
Josiah Snelling, Capt. 4th U. S. Infantry.
R. C. Burton, Capt. 4th Infantry.
O. G. Burton, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
Nathaniel P. Johnson, Lieut. 4th Infantry.
Clinton Lieut. 4th Infantry.
A. Hoyt, 2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.
Geo. Ensign 4th U. S. Infantry.
H. Surgeon, Surgeon 4th Infantry.
Josiah D. Assistant Surgeon, 4th Infantry.
James Mann

Gen. Harrison was also charged with cowardice for ordering Col. Croghan to retreat from Fort Stephenson and to destroy the works. It is a characteristic of true bravery to be generous—hear what Col. Croghan says:

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 17, 1813.

I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints, such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public services entitle him at least to common justice; this affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his conduct, it will require but a moment's cool dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able Generalship. It is true, that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe, the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive orders, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct.

About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 30th ult., a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, dated Seneca Town, July 29th, 1813, was handed me by Mr. Connor, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to head quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the General should be known, as it was thought an attempt to retreat in open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort, under all its disadvantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the General, couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the General should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I should wait to hear from him before I should proceed to execute his order.—This letter contrary to my expectations, was received by the General, who not knowing what reasons induced me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to head quarters. But on explaining to the General my reason for not executing his orders, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

It will be recollected that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me, as it was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation; its not reaching me in time, was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the General's further orders.

It has been stated also that "upon my representations of my ability to maintain the post, the General altered his determination to abandon it." This is incorrect. No such representation was ever made. And the last order that I received from the General was precisely the same as that first given, viz: "That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity."

A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the General had reconnoitred the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky, completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The General, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy again appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be finished.

It is useless to disguise the fact that this fort is commanded by the points of high ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the place.

It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the expense of General Harrison.

I have at all times enjoyed his confidence as far as my rank in the army entitled me to it; and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an *able commander* remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike—and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and most judicious disposition, which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits, and which has upon no occasion been withheld. Your friend,

GEORGE CROGHAN.

Maj. 17th Infa'ry, Com. Lower Sandusky.

It was also stated in further disparagement of Gen. Harrison's military services, that at the battle of the Thames he was some miles from the action, and that the whole honor for the victory ought to be given to Col. R. M. Johnson. We have letters before us, from the aids of Gen. Harrison, which proves conclusively that such was not the case, and that Col. Johnson had neither part nor lot in the matter any further than to lead his men to action according to the orders of his superior officer. We shall lay this proof before the public next week, when we shall refer to this meeting again.

☞We received the following communication a few days since through the medium of the Post Office, and at the request of the writer, we now give it a place:

Mr. Editor—Sir: As a friend to the Peace & Harmoney amongst the Citizens of the County of Mecklenburg I Hope you Will give Place to the following Lines in your Collems—viz—Being Lately adressed By a ficticious Wrighter on the Subject of the Devision of the County of Mecklenburg and other Matters known to the Wrighter, therefore My ficticious Correspondent is Earnestly Requested to adress Me in His Propper Name in order that I May answer Him, or I Shall Publish His Letter at Length With My own Comment Anexed, &c.

WM. PYRON.

March 12, 1840.

☞It is stated the Whigs of Baltimore intend to erect a Log Cabin three hundred feet square, for the accommodation of the Young Men's Whig Convention.

THE GOOD CAUSE GOES BRAVELY ON.

Connecticut.—The following particulars of the Connecticut Election are furnished by the New York Express, of the 7th instant. The Whig majority is increased, both in numbers and in the Legislature.

Counties.	*Governor.*	*Senate.*		*Assembly.*	
	W.	L.	F.	W.	L.	F.	W.	L.	F.
Hartford maj.	1,334	—	3	—	21	10
New Haven	787	—	2	1	18	10
Fairfield	750	—	3	—	19	7
Litchfield	439	—	3	—	—	—
Middlesex	—	18	1	1	6	8
Windham	250	—	2	—	—	—
Tolland	300	—	2	—	12	6
	3,900					
	18					
	3,882 Whig majority.					

Whig majority in Hartford city 617
Do. in New Haven 489
Do. in Milford 313

Alabama.—The election in the City of Mobile, on the 23d ult. for Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, resulted in a total defeat of the Vans. Edward Hall (Whig) was elected Mayor, by a majority of 190 over Col. J. B. Hogan, *the Collector of the Port and U. S. Pension Agent.* The entire Whig Ticket for Common Council was elected and 6 out of 8 Aldermen, by a majority of 144.

From Maryland, also, indications are strongly favorable to the cause of Harrison and Reform. In the ancient city of Annapolis the Whigs have turned the tables upon their adversaries, who have for a year or two past had the upper hand of them. Alexander C. Magruder (Whig) was, on the 6th instant, elected Mayor of the city, and John Johnson Recorder; the entire nomination for Aldermen and Common Council also succeeding.

The Funeral of the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, late Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut, took place yesterday from the Capitol, under the direction of a Committee of Arrangements consisting of Senators Davis, Crittenden, Henderson, Linn and Pierce. The Pall-bearers were Senators Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Lumpkin, Preston and Roane.

The Senator and Representatives from Connecticut attended as Mourners, followed by the two Houses, attended by their officers, and by the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, &c.—the Chaplains to Congress officiating on the occasion.—*Nat. Intel. 9th inst.*

Military Movement.—The N. Y. American says that Brig. Gen. Eustis has been ordered to the command of the U. States troops at Houlton, in Maine.

The force there will not exceed 500 regulars; but their presence, and that of so discreet and intelligent an officer as Gen. Eustis, will, it may be anticipated, have the effect of keeping things quiet.—*B. Amer.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a large number of Democratic Republican citizens of Mecklenburg County, met at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 11th instant, for the purpose of responding to the proceedings of the State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 8th of January last, and to nominate Candidates for the next General Assembly.

On motion, Doct. Stephen Fox, was called to the Chair, and Capt. John Walker, requested to act as Secretary. The objects of the meeting being briefly stated by the Chairman, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of two persons from each Captain's beat, be appointed by the Chair, to select for the consideration of this meeting, proper persons to be nominated as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg, in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and also to prepare resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting. Whereupon, the following persons were appointed that Committee, viz: John Caps, Col. Stinson, Col. Dunn, Capt. John Potts, Robert Leamons, Maj. Calvin Wilson, Col. Lowry, Col. Black, Jno. K. Harrison, Dan. McCloud, H. Black, A. Todd, Wm. Summerville, Maj. Wm. Wilson, Col. Thos. Boyd, William Alexander, Thos. L. Hutchinson, Wm. Berryhill, Esq., Wm. Jameson, Dr. Stanhope Harris, Maj. Wilson, Jas. Irwin, sen., Robt. McComb, Jos. Reed, and Granderson Alexander.

On motion by Col. Stinson, G. W. Caldwell, was requested to address the meeting, which he did, with much force and perspecuity, clearly identifying the present Whig party with the old Black Cockade Federalists of '98.

The Committee then requested the late Representatives, to say, whether, provided they should be nominated, they were willing to serve again, all assented except Dr. Fox, (the old Senator,) who rose and after tendering his unfeigned and heartfelt acknowledgments for the distinguished honours conferred on him for some years past by the Citizens of Mecklenburg, observed, "during the last canvass in 1838, I apprised my friends, and the people generally, that I should not be a Candidate again, and as no subsequent occurrence, has in the least degree disturbed that determination, I beg to be excused."

After a short retirement, the Committee returned, and submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. Pyron, Esq., be nominated by this meeting as a suitable Candidate to represent this County in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That G. W. Caldwell, Dr. I. T. J. Orr, and Maj. Benj. Morrow, be nominated as suitable Candidates to represent this County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

These resolutions being unanimously adopted by the meeting, the Committee then presented the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That this meeting entertains undiminished confidence in the political integrity and soundness of the Republican principles of Martin Van Buren, and that we will use all honorable means to insure his re-election.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Mr. Van Buren, because we believe he is of the Jeffersonian School of Politics—because he is opposed to, and denies the constitutionality of a National Bank—because he is opposed to a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government—because he is opposed to a Tariff for protection—and though last not least, because he is bound by the most solemn pledges to Veto any bill having for its object, the abolition of slavery.

Resolved further, That we are opposed to the Election of Wm. Henry Harrison, because he is a Federalist of the old Black Cockade stamp—because he is in favor of a ruinous system of Internal Improvement by the General Government—because he is in favor of a high Tariff—because he believes in the constitutional power of Congress to charter a Bank—because he believes that Congress has the right to appropriate the surplus revenue to buy up slaves for emancipation—and because he is in favor of selling free white men for debt. If these claims of power, do not constitute such a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, as constitutes Federalism, then we are at a loss to know what does constitute a Federalist, for all these doctrines were held by the Federalists in '98.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Reuselin M. Saunders, for Governor of North Carolina, and that we will give him our cordial support.

Resolved, That this meeting have unbounded confidence in the competency of Capt. Thos. N. Alexander, our present High Sheriff, and recommend him to the citizens of the county for re-election.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint eighteen persons as a delegation for this County to meet similar delegations from Lincoln and Cabarrus, on the 18th inst., at this place for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be placed on the Presidential Electoral Ticket for this district, and also, for appointing a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention. Whereupon the following persons were appointed, viz: Jno. K. Harrison, Thomas Boyd, Dr. S. Harris, Col. S. *Lowry*, Thos. L. Hutchinson, Col. Dunn, Wm. Alexander, Col. R. H. Stinson, Capt. John Walker, Dr. Chas. J. Fox, David Parks, Wm. Wilson, Matthew E. Wallace, James Irwin, sen., Capt. Wm. Reed, Jos. Reed, John Williamson, and Amzi Houston.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the forgoing be published in the Charlotte Journal, and that the Democratic papers in this State be requested to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, *Chairman.*
JOHN WALKER, *Secretary.*

A SHORT MEMORY.

We learn from a by-stander, that in the Address which Judge Saunders delivered to the people of Johnson during the late Superior Court, he inveighed loud and long against Banks, their expansions, contractions, suspensions, &c.

Mr. Manly, in his reply, expressed surprise at some of these complaints, and stated that he was *under the impression*, that the Judge, himself, had recently presided at an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, at which the condition and policy of the Bank for the preceding year, embracing suspension and resumption, were examined and considered, and *unanimously approved by the Stockholders.* The Judge interrupted Mr. M. with—"I deny it—the fact is not so." Mr. M. turning to the Judge, remarked—"I ask the gentleman if he was not present at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, he himself being a Stockholder, participating in its deliberations either as Chairman or as a member of said meeting, when the course of the Directors of the Bank for the year then preceding, embracing a period of suspension of specie payments by the Bank, was approved of." "It *is* not so, Sir; the charge is not true," replied the Judge. "I make no *charge*," said Mr. M. "it is possible, I may be mistaken, and after your disavowal, I withdraw the suggestion."

When this conversation was detailed to us, we were greatly surprized, because having had some art and part in the matter ourselves, we were certain Judge Saunders was grossly mistaken; and having since examined the subject, we find this to be the case.

How stand the facts? The Bank of the State suspended specie payments in April 1837, and continued the suspension until August, 1838. In January following, (1839) not six months after the resumption, the annual meeting of the Stockholders was held, and the affairs of the Bank, the preceding year, viz; from January 1838 to January 1839, embracing, as the reader perceives, *a period both of suspension and resumption*, were reviewed, when the following remarkable proceedings, *copied from the Journal*, occurred:

"At a General Meeting of Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, held in pursuance of the Charter, at the Banking House in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 7th January 1839, a majority of the stock owned and held in said Bank, being represented, on motion, the Hon. R. M. Saunders was appointed Chairman, and W. R. Gales Secretary of the meeting. The President laid before the meeting a full statement of the transactions of the Directors of the Bank for the past year, and of the condition of the Bank, with explanations of the same, when, on motion of Mr. Swain, *Resolved unanimously*, that the course pursued by the President and Directors of the Bank in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year meets with the hearty concurrence of the Stockholders."

Now we do not aver or insinuate, that Judge Saunders intended to deceive the people of Johnson, by corruptly stating a wilful falsehood. By no means; but this serves to shew with what facility a politician can change his opinions, and condemn to-day, what he sanctioned yesterday. It shows too, that when a man casts about dirt, he should be careful lest he bedraggle himself; "that the tenant of a glass-house should not throw stones." It shows that men, as well as boys, *to go ahead*, should *review* their books; and that the Judge should sometimes look *backward*, and not always be looking *forward*. In fine, it shows that the caption of this article, though sometimes afflictive, is, at other times, remarkably convenient.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Carolina Gazette will hereafter be under the Editorial charge of Mr. Thomas W. Young. Weldon Hall, Esq. having withdrawn, from a desire to devote his time exclusively to his professional duties. The politics of the Gazette will remain unchanged.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Galveston papers have been received at New Orleans to the 23d ult. (March.)

The *Galvestonian* gives some information with regard to the boundary line between Texas and the United States. Some difference of opinion had arisen between the commissioners, as to where the line should commence. Judge Overton, from the United States, thinks it should begin at the mouth of the Sabine lake, where it empties into the gulf. General Hunt, on the contrary, contends that the line should commence at the mouth of the Sabine river, where it empties into the lake. A voluminous correspondence has resulted, which will probably be published. The commissioners have temporarily suspended their operations, on account of not having a proper steam conveyance. They are to meet again on the 15th of April, when, if the difficulty is not settled, they will proceed to run the line, commencing where the Sabine river empties into the lake, and leaving the other matter for future discussion.

The Indians are said to be troublesome about Austin, the new seat of Government, in the way of stealing horses and killing men. The Camanches have entered San Antonio in large numbers, bringing with them, and offering to surrender, all the white prisoners in their possession.

The Chince Bug.—The ravages of injury from this pestiferous insect, are, we regret to learn, already realized to some extent in the fields of small grain in the upper counties. The young and tender stalks already exhibit the blighting effects of the visitation, and there is no knowing how extensively their ravages may be felt. We sincerely sympathize with our agricultural friends, who, to the evils of hard times and low prices, are in danger of losing that portion of the fruits of their industry which human agency could not wrest from them.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 8.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 54	Feathers,	40
do Apple,	37 a 45	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	33 a 34
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 7	Salt,	80 a 90
do Bagging,	16 a 20	do in sacks,	90 a 95
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,	90 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 91	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flour,	93½ a 94	Wool,	17 a 20

CAMDEN—APRIL 4.

Bacon,	8 a 9	Iron, Sweden,	6 a 6½
Bale Rope,	10 a 14	do. English,	5 a 6
Bagging,	18 a 23	Molasses,	45 a 55
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	45 a 50
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	90 a
Corn,	60 a 65	do. bulk,	80 a 85
Flour,	42 a 51	Tallow,	10 a 12½

CHERAW—APRIL 10.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Iron,	6½ a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 23	Lard,	11 a 12½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	50 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	3½ a 4
Cotton,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a 12½
Corn,	62½ a	Salt, in sacks,	82½ a 90
Flour,	9 50 a 5	do bushel,	81 a
Feathers,	45 a 50	Tallow,	a 12½

COLUMBIA—APRIL 9.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	40 a 60
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Sweden,	6½ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 25	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 45
Flour, country,	6 6½ a	do N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—APRIL 4.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	9 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 9½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	9 a 11	Rice,	3½ a 4½
Corn,	54 a 57	Salt, sacks,	90 a 95
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	80 a 90
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	80 a 90
do Sweden,	5 a 5½	Sugars,	7 a 9½
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 26	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	27 a 28	Teas,	45 a 81½

R. H. ANDREWS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public, that he will be absent from town about ten days or two weeks. He hopes by that time, his operations having given the greatest satisfaction thus far, the public may not hesitate in trusting to his skill.—He expects to spend the summer in and about Charlotte. Furthermore, it is very probable that he may locate himself permanently in this place. Office at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, April 13, 1840. 29tf

Dentistry.

DR. LEE is now in Chester on a professional visit, and will as soon as his engagements are completed, go on to Wadesborough, Salisbury and Charlotte.

April 3, 1840. 29tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, about the 22d of February last, a bound boy to the wagon-making business, by the name of ALBERT COOK, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, light complected with a few freckles and light hair. He wore off a brown pair of pantaloons, Kentucky jeans coat and white hat. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one who may do so.

JOSEPH W. HAYES.

April 11, 1840. 43t

Jacob Ramsour, Jasper Hofman and E. Hilterbran:

TAKE notice, that I have been arrested on Ca. sa. at your instance, and that I intend to avail myself of the benefit of the Act of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday instant, being the April Session for 1840, when and where you may attend if you think fit.

WM. ROPER.

April 11, 1840. 1w

Information Wanted,

OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 23 years old last November, and the latter 21 in October last. Said young men were orphans, and were made drunk, and whilst in that situation, (being Minors,) were persuaded and entered to assign a deed to a certain tract of land, drawn by orphans—and the boys unconscious of what they had done. The wretches being about to settle for it, inveigled and scared the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and run them off from Meriweather county, Georgia, about the 20th of September, 1837, since which time, nothing certain has been heard from them. Report says they were seen in Abbeville District, S. C.—They were run off by one James Yancy, and others. Any information respecting the boys, by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber—and Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a distressed mother and her orphan children, by giving the above an insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they have nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exonerated from any crime in the case. 2t.1 KITCHENS.

Walker county, Ga., Feb. 4, 1840.

POETRY.

A SONG OF AN OLD SOLDIER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the Third Ward, New York on Monday week, Mr. J. N. Reynolds presented the following patriotic song which had been put into his hands by one of the young Whigs of the ward. Mr. R. said he had glanced over it, and thought it was clever and appropriate, and he proceeded to read it. It was received with applause and ordered to be published.

OLD TIP.

A SONG TO THE TUNE OF THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Oh, dear to my soul are the days of our glory,
The time-honored days of our national pride,
When heroes and statesmen ennobled our story,
And boldly the foes of our country defied.
When victory hung o'er our flag proudly waving,
And the battle was fought by the valiant and true,
For our homes and our lov'd ones the enemy brav-[ing,
Oh, then shined the soldier of Tippecanoe.
The iron-nerved soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The GALLANT OLD SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

When dark was the tempest, and hovering o'er us
The clouds of destruction seemed gathering fast,
Like a ray of bright sunshine he stood out before us
And the clouds passed away with the hurrying [blast.
Blast
When the Indian's loud yell, and his tomahawk flashing,
Spread terror around us, and hope was with few,
Oh, then through the ranks of the enemy dashing,
Sprung forth to the rescue old Tippecanoe.
The iron-nerved soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The GALLANT OLD SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

When cannons were pealing and brave men were [reeling
In the cold arms of death from the fire of the foe,
Where balls flew the thickest and blows fell the [quickest,
In the front of the battle bold Harry did go.
The fires of the enemy trembled before him,
And soon from the field of his glory withdrew,
And his warm hearted comrades in triumph cried [o'er him,
God bless the bold soldier of Tippecanoe!
The iron-nerved soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The GALLANT OLD SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

And now since the men have so long held the ris-[ing
We will fill their hearts with a new trepidation,
And shout in their ears this most terrible sound
The People are coming resistless and fearless,
To sweep from the White House the reckless [less,
For the worn of our land, since its rulers are trai-
We look for relief in old Tippecanoe.
The iron-nerved soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The GALLANT OLD SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

The People are coming from plain and from [mountain
To join the brave band of the honest and free,
Which gushes, as the stream from the leaf-shelter-[ed fountain
Spreads broad and more broad till it reaches the [sea.
No strength can restrain it, no force can control it,
Whole swamp rights, it breaks gallantly through,
And borne by its motion, as a ship on the ocean,
Speeds on in his glory old Tippecanoe.
The iron-nerved soldier, the true-hearted soldier,
The GALLANT OLD SOLDIER OF TIPPECANOE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POISONED NOSEGAY.

On the eve of the fete of St. Louis, a poor laborer arrived out of breath, at the Hotel of the Lieutenant of the Police, in Paris, and asked to speak with the Chief Magistrate, the celebrated M. Bernin de Bellisle; but it was one o'clock, the usual dinner hour, at the period, and the elegantly dressed valets would not disturb their master for a "shabby looking workman."

The man insisted—they laughed at him—he entreated—they ordered him out, and at length, provoked at his importunity, they took him by the shoulders and attempted to force him into the street. While struggling with them, he exclaimed—"I have particular business with the Magistrate—the King's life is in danger!" At these words the menials desisted—and an officer who was present, struck with the honest countenance of the man, informed M. de Bellisle of the circumstance, who immediately ordered him to be conducted to his private room, where he soon joined him.—The Magistrate had frequently been deceived by persons who, in the hope of reward, had romped up some story of alarming danger to the King or the Government, so that he listened to the workman's narrative with a stern and distrustful countenance.

It seems that while the poor fellow was doing some repairs in one of the pleasure houses with which Paris abounds, he overheard, through a chink in the partition, a conversation carried on in an under tone between two personages of the court; the name of the King was frequently uttered drew his attention—he listened attentively and the details he learned were of the most terrible importance. Among the nosegays which were to be presented to his Majesty on the occasion of his fete one was to be impregnated with a poison, so that it would cause the instant death of any one who should smell it. Master of so portentous a secret, the *frotteur* has left his work unfinished, and without time to change his working clothes, he has hastened to the Hotel of the Police to reveal the dreadful plot that was preparing. Bellisle sifted him closely on the various points of his story, but found him perfectly consistent, and was at length convinced by his earnestness, particularly as he offered to submit to the torture to testify the truth of his words. He took him in his carriage to Versailles, where he had him placed under the surveillance of the guard, while he went to the King's apartment by a private staircase, in order not to excite the fears of the conspirators. At eight o'clock on the same evening Louis XV. went to the grand saloon of reception where he sat with a smiling countenance in the chair of State at the bottom of the room. Before him was the splendid round table of porcelain, which had been presented to Louis XIV. by the Republic of Venice, and was destined to receive the brilliant nosegays which were to be offered to his Majesty on the present joyful occasion. Louis exchanged smiling glances with madame de Pompadour, and with his hand caressed his favorite spaniel, placed on a stool at his feet. The ceremony at length commenced. The King received one by one the various bouquets offered him, and under the pretext of playing with his dog, whose indiscreet gaiety seemed greatly to amuse him, he held each bunch of flowers to the animal's nose, and then laid it on the table. The members of the diplomatic body first paid their homage to his Majesty—then came the Royal Family who had courteously yielded to them the precedence. On smelling the first nosegay presented by them the dog fell dead. Madame Pompadour turned pale, and was about to scream out, when her Royal lover whispered to her—"be not alarmed—the danger is passed. Hide the poor spaniel in a fold of your robe—he died to justify the saying—"soo, brother, and father of the King, and never the King himself."

The ceremony was soon afterwards concluded, and Louis returned to his private apartment, where he sent for the Lieutenant of Police. "You were well informed, Mr. de Bellisle," said he, "last year the poniard of Damiens—a nosegay this time—and all from the same source! But in this case I cannot punish as I should. You will please keep silent on this dreadful mystery. As to the man who has saved me, I wish to see him—present him to me." The Magistrate made some excuses about the frotteur's humble dress and appearance, but was interrupted by the good natured Monarch with—"So much the better! The working dress is the people's dress of glory! Bring your frotteur here—I will treat him better than a prince!" Bellisle went out—and soon returned holding by the hand his protege, trembling, and not daring to lift up his eyes. Louis XV. advanced to him; "embrace your King, worthy man," said he, "let that be your first reward." "Ah, sir!" exclaimed the man, trying to throw himself at his feet, "am I worthy of such excess of honor and goodness!" The King drew him to his bosom, warmly embraced him, and kissed him on the forehead. Louis asked him in what way he could serve him? "Well then, sire, (he answered) I should be happy to live near your Majesty, here in the neighboring park. If you will permit me to see you sometimes, I will always be happy."—"Is that all," said Louis—"in fifteen days a house shall be built for you, my worthy friend—and every morning you will bring me a nosegay—which will make me remember that I have owed my life to your loyalty and affection." The King kept his promise—a beautiful cottage was built for his humble friend near Trianon—a pension of 120 louis a year was settled upon him, and he lived in uninterrupted happiness till the end of his days.

NEW WAY TO DETECT A THIEF.

The father of the great American statesman (Mr. Webster) was a very humourous jocose personage. Innumerable are the anecdotes that are related of him. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, and far from his native town, he stopped rather late one night at an inn in the village of ——. In the bar room were about twenty different persons, who as he entered, called out for him to discover a thief. One of the company it appeared, had a watch taken from his pocket, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

'Come Mr. Almanac maker, you know the signs of the times, the hidden things of the season; tell who is the thief?'

'Fasten all the doors of the room, and let no one leave it; and here landlord go and bring your wife's brass kettle.'

'Wh—ew! want to know! my stars! my wife's—wh—ew!' quoth landlace.

'Why you would'nt be more struck up, if I told you to get a pot.'

Boniface did as commanded. The great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, its bottom up—as black, sooty, and smoky as a chimney back? The landlord got into his bar and looked on with eyes as big as saucers.

"You don't want any hot water or nothing, to take off the bristles of no critter, do you squire? said the landlord, the preparations lookin a little too much like hog killing—' the old woman's gone to bed, and the well's dry.

'Now go into the barn and bring the biggest cockrell you've got.'

Whey!—you wont bite him, will ye—he's a tough one. I can swear, squire, he did'nt steal the watch. The old rooster knows when to crow without looking at a watch!

'Go along, or I won't detect the thief.'

Boniface went to the barn, and soon returned with a tremendous great rooster, cackling all the while like mad.

'Now put him under the kettle, and blow the light out.'

'Now gentlemen, I dont suppose the thief is in the company, but if he is, the old rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands.—Walk round in a circle, and the cock will make known the watch stealer. The innocent need not be afraid you know.'

The company then, to humor him, and carry out the joke, walked around the kettle in the dark for three or four minutes.

'All done gentleman?'

'All done!' was the cry—' where's your crowing, we heard no cockadoodledoo?'

"Bring us a light.'

A light was brought as ordered.

'Now hold up your hands good folks.

One held up his hands after another.—They were of course black, from coming in contact with the soot of the kettle.

"All up?'

'All up?' was the response.

'All black?'

'A—h—don't know, here's one fellow who has'nt held up his hand?'

'Ah, ha, my old boy; let's take a peep at your paws?'

They were examined, and were not black like those of the rest of the company.

'You'll find your watch about him—now search.'

And so it proved. This fellow not being aware any more than the rest, of the trap that was set for the discovery of the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, lest when he touched it, the crowing of the rooster should proclaim him as the thief.

As the hands of all the rest were blackened, the whiteness of one showed of course that he dared not touch the old brass kettle, and that he was the offender. He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, and was soon lodged in as uncomfortable a place as either, to wit, the jail.

Mrs. Mary Porter,
Milliner & Mantua-maker,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public for the liberal patronage she has heretofore received and informs them that she will continue the Business at her old stand. As she has understood it is reported that she has altered her prices for making Dresses but would remark to her friends that her prices for making Dresses last always been from $3 50 to $3 50, and that when she alters the price she will inform them. As she contemplates going to the North in August next, she particularly requests all those indebted to her to make settlement before that time either by Cash or Note.

April 6, 1840. 130

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges as moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 8, 1840. 130

N. B. For sale a good Horse.

Be in a Hurry!

A FEW THOUSAND MULTICAULIS BUDS may be had, if application be made immediately—new buds having been formed since the frost being now fully developed, are in a better plight for planting than they were a month back. All persons wishing to make a beginning have again an opportunity.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

April 7, 1840. 129

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her devoted sons might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the water current of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the enduring conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent features by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perseverying effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give solidity and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influences which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of man: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness; to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary resources of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the anticipation that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which may be made for the paper, by such approved maxims as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity, which may approach the limits of monotony whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its matter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove equally acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in as much as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised us contributions from their pens; and as every topic which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and inflexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests and the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to five dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 15, 1840.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 GOLD MINES, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beatties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 13, 1840. 16tf

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

It will be seen by the above arrangement, that it will be necessary that all accounts due the subscriber should be closed by Cash or Note. I hope the above notice will be attended to between this and the April Court. THO. HARRIS.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL **PAINTING,** *Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.*

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

Jobs of Painting

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Mr. A. Jones, or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

I. W. THOMPSON.

April 9, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1840.

A—A. Alexander, A. Austin, E. Alexander, E. L. Alexander 2, B. Austin, Mrs. L. Alexander, J. T. Asbury, I. Atchison.

B—J. M. Black, W. Bartlett, W. Black, R. N. Bigham, M. Bigham, L. H. Beaty, Wm. Byrum, S. H. Black, W. Barnett, R. Blakely, J. G. Bowers.

C—Denier Carter, J. Campbell, B. C. Campbell, Sep. Caldwell, Mrs. M. Caldwell, D. Coy, S. Cowper, Rev. J. J. Crozier, Miss Peter T. Chambers, W. Cooper, Mrs. N. Connelly, Thos. Cooper.

D—E. G. Dobson, G. W. Davis, J. H. Dickinson, Mrs. D. Dougherty.

F—D. Folsome, J. Foster, Miss S. Frew, Wm. Flinn, B. Freeman, J. O. Flanagan.

G—E. Griffith 2, Rev. L. Grier, Miss J. E. Grier, Miss E. W. Galloway, Mr. Goodrum.

H—Mrs. J. Houston, L. Hunter, D. Harry, J. Hipp, S. Howie, M. H. Hutchison, H. H. Harris, J. H. Hair, R. Houston, Dr. J. O. Hale, D. R. Henderson, J. A. Houston, H. M. Henderson, D. C. Hayes, S. Harris.

I & J—C. Irwin, A. Jones, M. Johnston, Anson Johnston.

K—S. Katz.

L—C. W. Lewis, J. Long, Wm. Lochy.

M—W. M. Maxwell, J. Matthews, Mr. Morrison, P. Morris, G. C. Marsen, W. Mackhat, M. McKelvey.

N—G. Nash, A. Nolan, W. W. Nelson.

P—W. N. Pegue, W. C. Pegues, E. Pitman & Co. 2, W. S. Pharr, J. C. Pharr, E. Pool, J. H. Patterson, W. H. Patterson, Capt. J. W. Phillips, Col. W. J. Phillips, W. Pharr, J. Pool.

Q—R. Query.

R—Dr. H. T. Royster, W. Roper, Jos. Reed 2, J. Rodgers, W. Roberts, S. Reed, S. H. Rodgers 2, W. E. Reed.

S—J. H. Scavill, A. Skipper, Isaac Spencer, B. Scott, J. M. Shiver, J. Stevenson, F. Stafford, W. Shuffler, R. R. Smith, Sebron & Bannister.

T—J. & C. Thompson, J. Thompson, (Miner,) S. Thrift 2, M. Taylor, Mrs. M. Taylor, D. F. Thompson, Jr. Thompson, W. L. Todd, D. Twitty.

W—J. Walker, S. Waller, D. Widows, D. Weant, J. Witherspoon, J. Walker, R. H. Walker, Rosannah Walker.

(130) H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

MOFFATT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the primary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 370 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. W. ELMS

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

Dry Goods, HARDWARE, Cutlery, Groceries, &c. &c.,

recently purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for CASH, on terms which will compare with the present hard times. He solicits a call from each of his friends as pay Cash, or he does not intend selling on credit.

Charlotte, March 11, 1840. 24tf

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of *Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and printed and common Queensware*, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to *Cash*, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR.

79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 9, 1840. 28t

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Crittenden & Trotter*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Carter Crittenden, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, March 6, 1840. 24tf

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 23tf

3000 LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

Piedmontese Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured at the North and equally as good—a specimen may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. C. S. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Silk culture should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one-half to its value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 500 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 6 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Feb. 12, 1840. 21tf

Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 15tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his **Carriage Making Establishment** upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840. 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

JOHNSTON IRON,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied on the most Cash.

H. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 20tf

King's Mountain Iron Works.

THE subscribers will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work, &c.**, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 9tf

Cast Iron Gearing, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Cast Iron Gearing suitable for Mining Machinery, which will be executed promptly by the Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte, on the corner of Trade and Church streets, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a workmanlike manner, on the shortest notice. His work will be done of the best materials, and by experienced workmen, and he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. Work shall not be exceeded in point of cheapness by any establishment in the town.

All REPAIRING done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Brenner's dwelling house.

CHARLES SPERRAN.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840. 18tf

To the Fashionable Community.

J. & D. JAMISON

HAVING entered into partnership in the above business, in Charlotte, and associated with them in the business Mr. Wm. Hunter, of long and extensive experience in the business, they are now prepared to execute all orders in the line of their profession, in a manner not to be surpassed in the State, and in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. All he asks is a trial. Work shall not be exceeded in point of cheapness by any establishment in the town.

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TAILORING,

in all its various branches, in the latest and most approved fashions. Those favoring them with their patronage may rely upon having their work done in a manner not to be surpassed in the State, and in a style of workmanship equal to any in the country. All he asks is a trial. Work shall not be exceeded in point of cheapness by any establishment in the town.

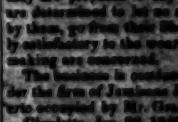
Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, or the cutting not making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1840. 19tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS For Sale.



THE Home Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Lee, dec'd, containing 2000 acres, of good quality, bordering on the river 2 miles, with a Dwelling House of large size in good order, with other out-buildings usual to that usual. And the Mount Pleasant tract of 300 acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a large proportion of which is bottom. These tracts will be sold together.

—ALSO—

320 acres, known as the Dunn and Penn place well watered, and with few trifling exceptions. This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on the above lands.

RUFUS REID.

Nov. 25, 1839. 11tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Corn and Cob Cogs.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of the same, I would here inform those persons in this State that they can be furnished for cash or orders to me at this place. We are determined to be governed by the above terms, and all persons in want of Mill Stones will do well to call on us before they purchase elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as any other establishment in the United States.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Residence, Main Street.

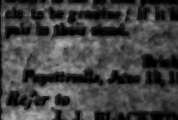
Fayetteville, June 13, 1839.

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOR,
Capt. WILL. H. BEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,



HAVING purchased the entire establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C., a few doors south of the Mansion House. Having on his premises a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on reasonable terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public is respectfully requested to give me a trial.

Feb. 24, 1840. 24tf

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c., rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds and a family taken in payment.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an additional supply of PIANOS, of every superior description, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he invites all to call, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,
1 mahogany,
1 rosewood, (stringed,)
and
3 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two pedals, a full and soft, or harp pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, President of the Salem Female Academy, or Gen. Jonathan Price, or John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSEPH BOYDEN.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 11, 1839.

NAILS & IRON.

THE Subscribers give notice that they have commenced business; their Factory is in full blast. Forge and Mill machinery in full operation and one in a short time be able to fill any order with which they may be favored at the cheapest prices.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.

Lincolnton, Dec. 1839.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.